

May 2, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

I have your letter with regard to Mr. Waggoner and have already taken it up with Dr. Moffett to see if he can be transferred to the Indian work here. Dr. Moffett is not sure that he has a place for him, but he will know shortly and advise you. I asked him also to take the matter up with the Woman's Board and with you. I am sorry he is having trouble in his church. Have you any other man in view to take his place?

We have not yet secured a physician for Point Barrow or Cape Prince of Wales. I feel if we do not secure one by the 1st of June that it will be necessary for Dr. Greist to go to Point Barrow. The question is then what to do with Wales. Three alternatives present themselves:

First, and preferably: Get a man to go there whether he is a physician or minister or layman and do the best he can to care for those people during the winter.

Second: Turn the work over to the Methodists and let them take the responsibility for it. When Dr. McDowell of the Methodist Board was here about the Metlakatla situation he raised the question of Cape Prince of Wales, and I went over the situation with him as to our plans for the development of our work, namely, to have four stations in the far North, Point Barrow, Wales, Nunavak and neighborhood, and St. Lawrence Island. He saw at once the reasonableness of it and that the work had better stay in our hands. I urged Pribiloff Islands on him as strongly as I could.

Third: Let the field go vacant this year. If this last should be adopted then the question arises about sending the supplies and the material for repairs. I leave this to you to decide. If these supplies should be sent there for observation pending a man coming on the field as soon as we can get him, then they ought to be put in good hands so that they will not be scattered, stolen or wasted.

We had a long night letter from Mr. Scherer of Fairbanks not long ago insisting on his full salary or expense money to return to Missouri. His telegram was inspired in view of our action in insisting on the native churches doing more toward self-support. We did not attach any modifications to this action for the obvious reason that we wanted to bring as much psychological pressure as possible on the pastors and the church officers to do their utmost. It was never our intention, however, that any pastor should suffer a reduction of his salary. All we wanted was that he, his people and you should do your best in the direction of increased self-support. The time has now come, I think, to intimate to these brethren that the Board is not going to see them suffer reductions. We ought to

state, however, that at the March Board meeting there was considerable discussion along the line that those churches, after more than a generation of Christian cultivation, ought to be showing more evidence of it than their sacrifice for the Gospel indicates. I stated the reasons given by you and the reply was that those reasons are given for every field where work is being done among primitive or even immigrant peoples. Among the Indians in this country, and also among the foreign-speaking people, the missionaries always make the plea that an attempt to increase self-support means a reduction of their salaries, and larger self-support never comes except by hard pressure. One Indian field in Arizona three years ago said that they would not be self-supporting for twenty years yet and presented all the arguments you do. When we brought sufficient pressure, particularly on the pastors, they were amazed at the way the Indians responded and claim with great delight that the field will be self-supporting in another year.

We are taking it for granted that you are arranging to go to Point Barrow. I have written to the Government about the BEAR and also to Captain Petersen in regard to getting you one way on either the HERMON or the FOX. We all feel here that if you are going to accomplish anything you ought to be there a week or more.

I agree with you about the seriousness of Elde's sudden departure, despite the fact that it is absolutely necessary. I hope you can get him out of that, dead or alive. Mark Matthews and Gould wished him on us, particularly the former, and he has been a thorn in our flesh ever since. It would be better to offer him a job in South Eastern Alaska on probation, however, if he does better. The advantage of this would be that he could be kicked out at any time without such damage to the work as he will cause at Point Barrow.

Hastily yours,

JAM:ES

P. S. Before closing this long epistle I want to express the sympathy of all of us here with you in the perplexities of your position. You say that you have never undertaken the assignment of the Board with a heavier heart on account of what appeared to be a reduction in the salaries. I think I have explained the attitude of the Board sufficiently on that point. All I want to say now is that we believe in you and are ready to stand behind you to the limit that our funds will permit.

The Rev. W. E. Story, who has just been received from the Baptist Church into the Presbytery of Sacramento, and has the very heartiest and warmest endorsement of our Presbyterian brethren in Sacramento who know him, has been appointed to Hydaburg. His address is Fair Oaks, California. It would be well if you were to send him a note of welcome and do what you can to make his coming comfortable and happy.

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

MAY 17 1921

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 3, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I have just received word from the White Pass and Yukon Route, which operates the boats on the Yukon river, that they will have no boat service on the Iditarod river this coming year. A private individual will operate a boat as "business demands". It would therefore be inadvisable for me to attempt to get into that camp as it would require practically all summer to make that one trip alone and cost a great deal of money. In addition, the population there has dwindled to a very small remnant. If I go to Barrow this summer I shall attempt to return home up the Yukon river, thus reaching Nenana and Fairbanks on the way back. But this all depends on the condition of the river when I return from Barrow and the possibility of getting a small boat from Nome to St. Michael.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

May 4, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

The enclosed will explain itself. It did not come to me until to-day, May 4th, and we are taking it for granted that you are sending the wireless in accordance with instructions. There is no need of us both wiring.

I was in Washington yesterday and saw some of the Congressmen I know there in the Treasury Department to bring pressure to get yourself, Dr. & Mrs. Greist and Miss Florence Daking passage to Ft. Barrow or return from there. It will be necessary for you to get up there and back on the "Herman" or some other boat if you are to have sufficient time to accomplish anything.

I have a letter from the Clerk of Presbytery of Alaska regretting our Board is inclined to believe the Duncan Trustees in the Metlakatla matter rather than the Presbytery itself. Please disabuse their minds of that. I regard your statement of the situation which I asked you to prepare with a view to showing it to Duncans as conclusive. However, we do want to convince the Duncan Trustees that we are under no bias whatever. If the thing ever does come to an arbitration or a trial anywhere, it is better for the Board to be on the side of giving odds to our opponents rather than to adopt a course that would look like taking every advantage we can to further our own denominational interests.

I showed Dr. McDowell of the Methodist Church your letter when he was here at the request of Dr. Meyers to inquire whether or not we would turn the Metlakatlans over to the Methodist Church, and Dr. McDowell himself was very profoundly impressed with not only the frankness, but the logic of your statement. He also said that he would reply to Dr. Meyers saying that his Board would be ready to take over the work at Metlakatla on two conditions:

1st - That the people with unanimity agreed to it.

2nd - That the denominational trustees should turn the expenditure of the income of the Duncan Estate over to the Methodist Board.

neither of which condition he had any expectation would be met.

Dr. Condit

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5/4/21

I also enclose copy of a letter from the Alaska Steamship Company in regard to sailings to Nome. I will write them reserving accommodations for Miss Dakin on the sailing of July 1st or thereabouts, and would suggest that you do the same. I am stating to the company that they will hear from you in regard to it.

When you go to Pt. Barrow and Wales you are to send us all the pictures you can snap. If you can get a good landscape picture of Pt. Barrow showing village and missionary property, we shall be glad to have it. Also get us as many pictures of the people as you can.

I am

Hastily, but sincerely yours

JAM:MSL.
Enc. 2 -

MAY 17 1921

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 5, 1921

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I have your telegram of April 30th in which you intimate that Dr. Young will make an itinerary of the native churches of Wrangell, Ketchikan, Hydaburg, Sitka and Haines in the attempt to stimulate the churches to giving toward the salaries. I have written to Dr. Young expressing my understanding that he is to do this and suggesting that he include Klawock (Bayview P.O.) inasmuch as in going to Hydaburg he will have to visit the west coast of Prince of Wales Island where Klawock also is.

Considerable confusion has arisen in connection with the letters prepared by Dr. Young and sent to the churches. The Board is asking Sitka to do less than it is already doing toward the salary of Mr. Buchanan. At Juneau one communication indicates that the church is to raise \$300 and another \$200. The missionaries in some of the fields question the statements of the letter, as, for example, that the Russian Church has collected tithes from the natives which the latter are willing to pay, etc., etc. I hope that Dr. Young will be able to induce the people to raise the amount asked. I also hope that his visits to the churches will not complicate questions of administration.

If possible and if advisable I will visit Kake, Hoonah, and take up the matter at Juneau, in accordance with your suggestions. On account of the S.S. strike the coming of Miss Voss to Alaska is delayed. No one knows how long the condition will last. I must be here when she arrives in Juneau. Again, if the natives do as they usually do in summer, they will be scattered to their summer camps in a few weeks, if not already, and it will be impossible to reach them until fall. I have written to Mr. Beck at Hoonah and Mr. Fitzgerald at Kake asking their advice in regard to making this visit now. It is useless to go if the people are scattered.

While I thoroughly believe in urging the natives to do all that they can toward self support I also appreciate the difficulties in the way of teaching them their present duty in the matter. They hold deep resentment against the whites for destroying their resources and taking their grounds. The government recognizes an obligation in the way of education and other paternal benefits. So likewise do ^{the natives} they expect the church to provide for them. It is not a matter of a summer itinerary to change their views nor can it be done by threatening the missionary with a reduction. ^{the natives} The ~~man~~ recognize the need of education and I believe with a few exceptions are succeeding in teaching the people, gradually, to give. In so far as the native character is concerned he never knew what it meant to give without return in material things. As applying to the present there could not have been a more inauspicious time for projecting a campaign of self support because the financial outlook for the natives has not been so discouraging for years as now.

May 5, 1921

Practically all the canneries which operate in S.E. Alaska will be closed this summer because of the unsatisfactory condition of the salmon market. This is practically the only means of support open to the natives. I am therefore glad that the Board intends to stand back of the salary of the missionary in case this effort to raise the extra \$200 fails of accomplishment.

I gather from your telegram that it is decided that I shall again go to Barrow. It is likely that you have written more in detail as to this and that I will receive such word soon.

The situation in regard to mail and travel to and from Alaska is seriously affected by the marine strike. Our boats are all off the run now excepting those of the Canadian Pacific line which are not affected. These assure us letter mail at least every ten days. In case of any urgent word which you might desire to send it would be better not to depend upon the regular mail.

I did not get to go to the meeting of the Presbytery at Cordova because I was unable to get passage on any boat going north. Crowds of workmen are rushing into Anchorage seeking employment on the government railroad. It is the impression here that the government will have to provide transportation for many in the fall as it is impossible that the railroad should be able to provide work for so many.

The outlook for Alaska in things commercial was never so discouraging as at present. The Alaska Gastineaux mine at Thane, one of the largest investments in quartz mining in Alaska, is closing down because of lack of paying ore. The last of the mines operated at Douglas, across the way from Juneau, will close this summer. In the interior mining has come to an end practically. The fishing business, especially as regards salmon canning, is at low ebb, first, because of a glutted market; secondly, because of a greatly depleted supply of fish. It seems impossible to provide for the regulation of fishing, traps, etc., because of the greed of the corporations operating. It would seem, therefore, that we stand in line to lose our salmon as other overfished sections have. The largest portion of the revenues for governmental purposes have come from this source. To the present time nothing has appeared to take the place of these vanishing industries. Pulp and paper mills will help but require much capital which at present is not forthcoming. Alaska faces a period of great depression in things financial. The beginning of remedy must be along the lines of reorganization in governmental policies. This country can never succeed under the weight of the present bureaucratic form of administration.

In so far as our work is concerned it is the time to stress the development of our native work and to open up the same in sections where there are no missions. I sincerely hope that our Board may be in a position to open St. Lawrence Id. mission another year. Those people deserve something better than to be abandoned after having responded so acceptably to the rudiments of religious faith and practice. They are destined to become a rich people because of their reindeer possibilities. We ought to continue the good work so well begun among them.

Cordially yours,

James N. Condit

Copy

May 5, 1921

Dr. H.F. Greist,
Wales, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

Probably before you receive this letter you will have a communication from Dr. Marquis indicating the probability of your going to Barrow this summer to take charge there. It seems impossible to find a man with both medical and spiritual qualifications for that work. These the Board feels you possess and in that I very cordially agree. It is altogether likely that you will be sent to Barrow and I am sure that this will be in accord with your long entertained wish. Unless you hear to the contrary count on going.

The present plan of the Board is that I shall again visit Barrow this summer. I expect to leave Seattle, as last year, on the July sailing of the Victoria. It is my plan to go as soon as I can from Nome to Wales to assist in closing up your regime there and, if we can find the right man, introduce him to his new work.

I am asking Dr. Marquis to arrange for your passage from Wales to Barrow on the Bear. If possible we will get the Bear to stop at Wales on her up trip so that you can go aboard directly. I may have to hurry back to Nome to catch the Hermann as I want to have more time in Barrow than is possible if I go on the Bear. I would not advise you and Mrs. Greist to travel on the Hermann as she has poor accommodations for women and children. Miss Peakin will go on the Bear directly from Nome and you will thus have an opportunity to become acquainted with her on the way. She goes highly recommended as a nurse.

All supplies, including medicine, fuel, etc., etc., have been ordered for Barrow. This includes food supplies. You will be charged for your proportion of these, i.e., of the food. The coal and other things are furnished by the Board. We could not take chances on waiting until a man had been found before ordering these supplies. They are to leave San Francisco on the Liebes Co. boat sailing May 15th. Included is a two years supply of coal, 200 tons. I personally supervised the selection of the food and other supplies needed and am confident that you will be well cared for along that line. However, should there be any special articles which you might want for the baby or any other special purposes you can order the same from Nome to go on the Bear.

Eide has got himself in bad at Barrow. As you know he is ignorant and headstrong. He assaulted the School teacher and threatened Mr. Brown. He has been dismissed from the service of the Board.

Dr. Greist

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May 5, 1921

I shall use every inducement to get him away from Barrow. Should he elect to remain in spite of all that I can say or do you will have a problem on your hands. We will hope and pray that he will leave but if he does not you will have to handle him as best you can. He will have no relation with the Board and no standing in our work of any kind. It is not probable under these conditions that he can afford to live at Barrow.

To take his place it is probable that you can use some of the Eskimo people as helpers in the care of the buildings, etc. This is what I am going to suggest to Dr. Marquis.

Please hold yourself in readiness, then, to go north on the Bear which ought to reach Wales about the 15th of August or a little later; It took four days last year from Wales to Barrow.

You will have to proceed on the theory that a man is to follow you at Wales although we have no one yet. The fuel will reach you probably before this letter does since it was to leave San Francisco on the 10th of April, 30 tons. I also sent a two-wheeled cart and wheel barrow and a quantity of kerosene and gasoline. Kindly take care of all these things as if you were going to use them yourself-storing the coal and oil in a suitable way. Should we not be able to find a man for Wales we will have to take up the question of disposing of these things when I come and I wish you would have that in mind and be ready to propose any possibilities of finding a buyer. There are also some shingles on the Hermann. When in Seattle I will see Mr. Lopp of the Bureau of Education. We may be able to dispose of these supplies to him in case we do not need them ourselves.

There is always a possibility of plans failing. In case I should not be able to reach Wales, for any reason, I will count on you carrying out such measures as will best conserve our interests. If for any reason I cannot go on the July Victoria I will send mail giving particulars.

The Victoria will probably reach Nome about the middle of July. This will give me ample time to reach Wales long before the sailing of either the Hermann or Bear for the north. It may be that I can arrange to have the Hermann pick me up at Wales in which case I would not come back to Nome.

If for any reason you feel it necessary to visit Nome before going north you might plan to come back with me to Nome and start from there. You know what this means in discomfort and also expense and of course will not do so unless necessary in order to perfect your arrangements.

I am in hopes that it will not be necessary to leave Wales without a man. But in any event Barrow must have a physician. Assure the people that we expect to get a missionary for them to take your place.

I doubt whether you can get mail back on the first sailing of the Victoria from Nome but do so if you can and address me at the Frye Hotel, Seattle, if you have any errands for me to do for you. Let me hear from you there in any event if you can. The first sailing will be about the ~~middle~~ of June. With kind regards to Mrs. Greist, also to Mr. and

First / Mrs. Tait, I am

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

MAY 17 1921

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

D

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 5, 1921

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I herewith enclose copy of letter to Dr. Greist in re Barrow. He will probably receive your letter before getting this one. However, mails at this time of the year, if going over land, are uncertain.

In addition to requesting passage on the Bear for myself, as I requested before, provision should be made to take Dr. and Mrs. Greist and child from Wales to Barrow and to bring Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Eide and his wife and three children out. I take it for granted that you have already asked for passage for Miss Deakin.

It is my intention to go north on the Hermann from Nome so as to have more time at Barrow than otherwise is possible. But I will probably want to return on the Bear. And I should have the privilege of going north also on the same vessel in case my plans for the Hermann failed.

Mr. Gould suggests that Eskimo help can in all probability be arranged to take Eide's place in man of all work position. The suggestion seems to me to be good as it will provide work for some Eskimo man and will be good training, in addition, in civilized life and methods. It would therefore seem best not to look for any one to be sent for this purpose from the states.

My great fear is that Eide will elect to remain. My hope is that he will not be inclined to take chances of support in that place. In any event I must have the money to meet his expenses to Seattle so as to offer every facility for his departure.

I believe I wrote you before that Mrs. Pedersen planned to accompany her husband on the Hermann. She is to be his first mate. I presume that they are well on their way by this time.

To this date I have no reply to my recent telegram asking if I should order the supplies suggested in Dr. Greist's letter to you. I take it for granted, therefore, that in your judgement it is better to wait to decide this until later, with the expectation of shipping via Teller and the Alaska S.S.Co. Even in this event space should be engaged in good time if it is thought advisable to send the materials for making the house habitable.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit.

May 7, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

I am sending to the Rev. W. E. Story of Fair Oaks, California, a copy of your letter outlining his duty at Hydaburg in case he accepts. My impression is that he wrote Dr. Dixon a day or so ago that he had accepted and was preparing to leave the 1st of June or July. The matter may be too late to be deferred just now. The brethren about Sacramento who know him are very enthusiastic in their praise of him. I think you had better get in communication with him at once, and I am advising him that you will write to him.

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter just written to Mr. Story in regard to funds to take care of your expenses to Point Barrow. I am asking the Treasurer's office to send you checks amounting to \$2,000. I know you will be just as careful of the money as possible, and especially in this year of dire need. I think it will not cost you anything excepting your food while on board. The HERMANN ought also, in view of the very large order we have given them this year, to take care of transportation either way for nothing. I think Captain Pedersen, if you could see him at Nome and state the circumstances to him, would be willing to do this for he is very anxious to have our freight permanently to these Northern points. At least try it.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Good, which is the substance of what I have written to the Captain of the BEAR.

By all means get the Bides out of that. According to the agreement we made with Bide his way was not to be paid out of that unless he stayed there four years. In view of his capacity for mischief, however, it would pay the Board to get him and his family out of there, bringing them, however, just as cheaply as possible.

I have two long letters from Dr. Greist, copies of which he says he was sending to you, but he enclosed a carbon of one of them to me and I fear he has gotten mixed in his envelopes, so I forward this to you. It concerns a long list of supplies that he wants. I have written him that we will leave the matter of supplies to your judgment. In order to make the matter plain, however, I enclose a carbon copy of my letter to him. I have also wired him, by way of Nome, as indicated in the enclosure. We are trying our best to get somebody to go to Wales now who has a little medical knowledge and some nursing experience.

Hastily and truly yours,

JAM:ES

May 9, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

In looking over some of Mr. Gould's letters I find that he has proposed to Mr. & Mrs. Brown of Pt. Barrow that they remain there and take charge of the mission. They could not, of course, manage the hospital. It has occurred to me, however, that they might be able to take care of the mission at Cape Prince of Wales pretty well, provided we in the meantime do not find a physician. It is not likely at this late date that we will find any one, although we intend at the Assembly to make as strong an appeal as we can either for Barrow or Wales. I think Pt. Barrow ought to have first choice of any one we can get.

I am writing this so that you can discuss the matter with Mr. Brown when you go to Pt. Barrow. Both he and Groist will not be needed there.

Hastily, but sincerely yours

JAMES H. CONLIS.

May 9, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

In looking over some of Mr. Gould's letters I find that he has proposed to Mr. & Mrs. Brown of Pt. Barrow that they remain there and take charge of the mission. They could not, of course, manage the hospital. It has occurred to me, however, that they might be able to take care of the mission at Cape Prince of Wales pretty well, provided we in the meantime do not find a physician. It is not likely at this late date that we will find any one, although we intend at the Assembly to make as strong an appeal as we can either for Barrow or Wales. I think Pt. Barrow ought to have first choice of any one we can get.

I am writing this so that you can discuss the matter with Mr. Brown when you go to Pt. Barrow. Both he and Greist will not be needed there.

Hastily, but sincerely yours

JAM:MEL.

MAY 25 1921

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 10, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Ave., New York.
Dear Dr. Marquis:

Elder J.C. Smith, of the Cordova church, will be at the Assembly as elder commissioner from Yukon Presbytery. The Cordova people have a building program on hand and Mr. Smith wants to get it before Dr. Wylie. He will not be able to push his way as he is new at Assembly. It would be much appreciated if in the midst of your many duties at Winona you could spare a little time for a talk with Mr. Smith. Also, if you could help him to an appointment with Dr. Wylie. And he might want to say something about the new minister at Cordova whose wife proves to be a pronounced "Institute" woman and who himself has a very strong leaning toward the "ecclesia" doctrine.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

May 11, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Jumona, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

The matter of Wainas, Alaska, seems to be a bit difficult of final solution. It has been before the Executive Council on two occasions and the Council feels that it ought to have a bit more information before action is taken. It desires to be of service to the community of Wainas and is not to stand in the way of progress. It would, however, like to know very much your feeling as to the sale of Lot #6. We notice it is almost immediately beside the church and wonder if you may not at some time feel the need of this property for extension of that plant.

It would like to know further what is the probable value of the land owned by the Board. With these facts in mind I believe we will be able to come to some conclusion upon this point.

I am

Very sincerely yours

Financial Secretary.

WR:MML.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 11, 1921

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Enclosed please find letter from Mr. Beck, at Hoonah, in reply to my proposal to visit his church at this time in the interest of the forward movement in payment of salaries in native churches.

His letter confirms my opinion that it will be impossible to do much along this line until fall inasmuch as the native people are now scattered to their camps and fishing grounds. I will have to take up these matters upon my return in the fall. Conditions are somewhat different in some of the fields assigned to Dr. Young and he will have an opportunity to exercise his powers of persuasion as addressed to the native pocket book.

Mr. Beck's letter also indicates the attitude of some of the missionaries in forcing the attempt to raise this \$200 or \$300 on salary. I have enclosed a copy of my letter to Mr. Beck which sets forth my position on the matter as expressed to the missionaries. At your convenience I would like Mr. Beck's letter returned for my files.

The ship strike has made Miss Voss's arrival uncertain. It is perhaps fortunate that I can not take up this salary matter now since it gives me the opportunity of meeting Miss Voss here when she succeeds in getting through.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

MAY 25 1921

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERKTHE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

May 12, 1921

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

In reply to your letter of May 2nd, with exception of Fairbanks matter to which I answer in another letter, would say:-

The disturbance in the native church here at Juneau has quieted down and is not now in evidence. I am of the same opinion, *however*, as to a change, believing that it would be best for both man and people. It is a matter that will have to be handled with great care, *however*, and I am in hopes that it may come through the offer of another work in the states which will prove attractive. I am therefore waiting to hear from Dr. Moffett.

As to Prince of Wales I ought to know at the earliest possible minute when it is definitely settled that Dr. Graist shall go to Barrow. I believe that this warrants a telegram from you for I will not know how to decide the matter of supplies for Wales until I know whether a man, layman or otherwise, is to be located there. The time is getting short and if we want freight space on the Alaska S.S.Co, boats we ought to make reservation of space at once.

I am making all plans to go to Barrow again this summer and expect to leave Seattle on the second sailing of the Victoria. I will want to leave here about the middle of June or a little later so as to attend to matters in Seattle regarding freight, etc.

If possible I will go from Nome on the Hermann so as to have all the time possible at Barrow. Transportation matters are badly upset this year and it is impossible to know definitely what the outcome will be but I will do the best that I can to get time in Barrow. In the mean time I have written you as to the necessity of having sufficient funds with me to bring the Eldes out and to put the Greists in Barrow.

I sincerely hope that we may be able to find a man for Wales in case Greist leaves. But Mr. Maquire is not the man. He is too intimately associated with the trouble over the death of Mr. Howe. For the reasons which we have discussed I would be sorry to see Wales now turned over to the Methodists. At the same time it will always be an expensive mission and the financial burden must be considered. We ought to open St. Lawrence. That would be possible if Wales were turned over.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

100 12/03
Anchorage, Alaska.

May 20th, 1921.

Dr. J. M. Dixon, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Enclosed please find part of a letter written Dr. Condit reporting on our Presbytery meeting and upon our work here. In this letter you will note we took up the question of an itinerant pastor, referring during the discussion to your suggestion made at N.Y. to me. At that time the large problem presenting itself was the strain introduced between the men concerned and which experience has shown is ever liable under like circumstances. Dr. Dixon suggested the relieving of that by keeping one of our own men in the position. At this I thought I saw my way through and asked "Did they think I could keep the situation free from such?" They had seen this on our way out. Dr. Dixon seemed to know that the Sunday-school Board had the money and wanted to do the work. Their present was these points must be taken under someone's care. To me this is the most imperative feature of the whole work. If there is no one else let me have it.

In personal conference could you not at least this with the Sunday-school Board that you could control, now, and in the future, the man and his appointment, who

shall carry on this work, should Dr. Condit approve and should this action of the Presbytery be confirmed.

To us this is the most needed work among our many concerning white work. To us the field seems white with all manner of harvests. It may be in my desire to get at this I have been too forward. Kindly excuse where there is necessity and know me always kindly and sincerely wishing you the best of good things.

Most respectfully yours,

Amos Sutton Marple

JUN 13 1921

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Presbytery declared for an itinerant pastor, each agreed to do what they could to bring this about. Dr. Given advised securing the financial help of the Sunday school Board. This co-operation had been suggested at New York by Dr. Dixon. If the man selected was such as you approved and could guide such a joint arrangement would be feasible. It came to me to offer myself to get it started. I did so. This was favorably received. You and Dr. Dixon were to be consulted. Together we were to try it out.

Now for my part in it. Should you be able to secure no better, I feel this the most appealing work you could give me. For a very long time I have seen this the most necessary thing, too long left undone, in all our work here. It can not be done, with regularity, by the men located in the towns. Yet in groups of 25-50 there are more people as tilled than in any town. These lately without any religious truth than in all towns combined. Yet the towns alone seem reachable. This surely is not as Christ wishes it to be. These outlying groups must be cared for. Should this venture become a bit better, although it is well worth it.

Mrs. Martin, for reasons physical, which a year or two may adjust, has been asking me for a respite from the heavy drag of the Double Duty Mission work. I have tried to fit, the work, I really would like to start, of getting into these out-of-the-way places, would answer this also.

This leaves us well and busy with our things, however, as long as we can see the results and everyone seems good-natured the excess is easily carried. Kindly accept our very best good wishes and believe us, as always,

Yours truly,

May 25, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

In the last report from Rev. J. R. Fitzgerald from Kake is a sentence which I would be under obligation to you if you would kindly explain. It is as follows:-

"During the quarter \$69.00 was raised for the missionary's salary. This came through the white people here."

According to the Minutes of the General Assembly, there is no white church at Kake as in some other places in Alaska where there is an organization for the Indians and under the same pastor an organization for white people. Who are the whites of whom Mr. Fitzgerald speaks? Are they members of the Kake church? If so, why is it put down in the minutes as a Thlinget Church?

My inquiry may both amuse you and call forth your just criticism. I will submit to any infliction you may put upon me only instruct my ignorance, and believe me to be

Cordially yours,

June 4, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

I am enclosing a letter which came some time ago in reply to my request to Mr. Good to speed up the Coast Guard service in behalf of your trip to Point Barrow. It will be up to you to make arrangements at Nome the best you can. You have full swing to take charge of the situation and do what you think ought to be done to get yourself, Miss Dakin and the Greists to Point Barrow, also to do everything short of murder to get Eide out of that.

Keep us posted. With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

JUN 21 1921

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

June 8, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

In a recent letter the Rev. Wallace S. Marple, in charge of our Anchorage church, writes me that the Presbytery of Yukon, at its last meeting held in Cordova, was favorably inclined toward an itinerating missionary to labor within the bounds of the Presbytery.

Because of the strike I could not attend the meeting and in looking over the minutes I thus far have found no mention of Presbyterial action to this end. I must write up the Minutes in a day or two, as stated Clerk, and will, of course, transmit any actions taken affecting the Board's program.

Mr. Marple not only writes to me favoring such an office but also is willing to undertake such a mission himself. He suggests that the matter may be referred to Dr. Dixon. I am writing to Mr. Marple today setting forth the reasons why I cannot make such a recommendation at this time. The enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Marple for use in case the proposal comes to you, or to Dr. Dixon.

Under the present conditions of population and commercial depression it does not seem to me that the Board would be justified in undertaking this new work now.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

Copy

June 8, 1921

Rev. Wallace S. Marple,
Anchorage,
Alaska.

Dear Mr. Marple:

Your letter of May 16th is before me and this reply is to that part of the same referring to a travelling evangelist to labor within the bounds of the Yukon Presbytery.

You probably did not have in mind the establishment of such an office this year. The finances of the Board are such that no such additional work could be undertaken before another year.

While theoretically the thought and suggestion seems good on the other hand the practical difficulties are great.

Alaska has a smaller population, so far as whites are concerned, than for twenty years. I am under the impression that you are in error as to "groups of 50-500" scattered through Yukon Presbytery apart from the towns. I am positive that there are no groups of 500 whites in that section in outlying districts. At present there are very few inhabitants of interior Alaska outside of the towns.

But the greatest difficulty is the matter of travel. In summer the boats are available. However, the depletion of population has cut down the boat service materially. For example no regular boat will run this summer on the Iditarod river. The only service will be at such times as traffic demand and the traffic there is very small. Few boats will operate on the Yukon this season below Tenana and there will be still fewer after the completion of the rail road which furnishes the principal freight supply. As at present it would take an entire summer to make the journey from Fairbanks to the mouth of the Yukon, visiting each mining camp along the way and remaining only between boats. In fact I doubt whether even that could be done if the Koyukuk river section is included.

When it comes to winter travel the time required and the expense involved are so great as to make the proposition impracticable entirely with the present population. For a good share of the winter a man could not travel alone in interior Alaska but must have a man to drive his dogs and care for them. Add dog feed, man hire, road house bills, etc., together and it would bankrupt the Board to keep up such an expense.

The most available section will be that along the railroad when that is completed. But there are no towns of importance yet and no one knows when there will be. The coal mining section of the Nenana district is best reached from that town. The Matanuska from Anchorage. There may be room for an itinerating missionary along the rail road, in time, but not now.

June 8, 1921

Knowing your earnestness and consecration to the work I am confident that you would be a blessing to the lonely prospector and miner and to the communities where he labors. I know of no one better qualified spiritually to minister to such people. Whether you would be able for the strenuous physical strain demanded in such itineration is a question. It requires unusual physical strength and vigor to face the hardships of the trail. I would not undertake it--I mean the dog travel of the winter--unless provided with an assistant, as above, and even then I doubt whether I could stand it as a regular program. Even using the stages where they are available there must be a lot of "mushing" and that is very hard work.

My impression is that the Board would not at the present stage of population and commercial depression be justified in the expense of such an itinerating missionary. Ten years ago such a man would have been a profitable investment. Such a time may come again. We all hope so. But in my judgement this is not such a time.

This is my frank opinion and only an opinion. I am open to any corrections and ready to concede all the need that there is but could not recommend to the Board that such an office be created under present conditions.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

JUN 24 1921

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

June 13, 1921

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Dixon:

Your inquiry regarding the "white" contingency at Kake is before me. It is with pleasure that the explanation is offered because it indicates that Mr. Fitzgerald is doing some good work at this village.

Kake is a native village and its church a Thlinget organization. But there are two white men in charge of stores, there, a government school teacher and wife who are white people and one or two families of white people, scattered through the community, who are fishermen. From these people contributions have been made to the church and its pastor. The teacher and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ludy, were formerly associated with the Sheldon Jackson School at Sitka and Mr. Ludy was an elder in the church there. So, his works do follow him. Unfortunately, he returns to Sitka, this year, to assume a position with the U.S. Survey. This will be Sitka's gain but Kake's loss. Mr. Fitzgerald has successfully persuaded the white inhabitants of the village, who are there by tolerance of the government and who make their living from native trade, to help in the support of the native church. This being the only church in the village is also the only place where these few white people can worship.

Trusting that this reply will be satisfactory and with best wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit
James H. Condit.

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

JUN 24 1921

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D.D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

June 13, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

To this date I have no assurance of passage on the Bear to Barrow and return. Have you received a reply to your request of May 4th, to Congressman Good, asking for such passage for Miss Peakin, myself and the rest of the party? This permission comes from the Commandant at Washington. It is quite important in our program that it be forthcoming.

I hope to receive definite word as to this at Seattle and before the time of my sailing from that port, which according to present schedule is July 5th.

Cordially,

James H. Condit

June 15, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

I am enclosing you copies of the last installment from Point Barrow. They only confirm our former judgment that Eide must come out of there. I am sending you this in duplicate to Seattle in order that it may not miss you.

While in Seattle I wish you would take the matter up with Mr. Lopp and see what he can do, if anything, to get Eide out of that. It might be well for him as a United States Commissioner of Education to put the case in the hands of the captain of the BEAR and have him bring Eide out, under arrest for assaulting Mr. Gram, if he will not come any other way.

In order to make your position clear I am enclosing a separate and formal instruction to you as the Board's representative in Alaska to dismiss Eide. I do this in order to avoid any possible claim on his part that he has not received official notice from the Board.

Let me know how the thing turns out.

Hastily, but sincerely yours,

JAMES

Copy of this sent to
Dr. Condit at
Inye Hotel
Seattle

June 15, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Condit:

You are hereby instructed by the Board of Home Missions to dismiss Mr. Arthur Eide and his wife from all connection with the Mission of our Board at Point Barrow, Alaska. Please inform Mr. Eide that all relations with this Board are severed on account of his assault on Mr. Cram and other conduct unbecoming a missionary during the past year.

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

Copy of this sent
to Dr. Condit at
Juneau
Seattle

June 27, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D. D.,
Hotel Frye,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Dr. Condit:

Your letter of the 13th relative to the passage of the BEAR is just here. I sent you the reply of the Commandant at Washington, which was to the effect that the Captain of the BEAR would do his best to arrange for you, and you were to take it up with him at Nome. You ought to have the letters that I sent you from the Commandant and from Mr. Good dealing with the matter. We sent you the originals and kept copies ourselves. I am enclosing you copies in case the originals did not reach you.

The solution of the whole matter will be up to your ability to persuade the Captain of the BEAR to take you on board. The Commandant was not sure he could do it, but promised he would if it were possible.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES

P. S. We have found another letter from the Division Commander at San Francisco in regard to the BEAR, which I enclose. This letter is prior to the one which I sent to you with Mr. Good's enclosed.

JUL 5 1921

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERKTHE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKAHotel Frye,
Seattle, Washington,
June 30th, 1921.Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Marquis:--

I have just returned from a conference with Mr. Lopp, and have learned that the Crams will leave Barrow this summer, with the option of continuing in the service of the Bureau at Wales, or of coming outside. If they should elect to remain at Wales, it might help solve some of our difficulties as to providing a missionary for that work. As you probably remember, Mr. Cram is an ordained Presbyterian minister.

The Bureau will cooperate with us in bringing Eide out willingly or unwillingly. In my judgment it will probably be necessary to use the threat of prosecution, or even to push arrest under assault charges, inasmuch as Eide has indicated to Gene Gould that he "could make more money trading than in missionary business." I shall do all that I can to get him out of Alaska.

Miss Deakin has not yet arrived but doubtless will do so soon. The Victoria does not get away from Seattle until the 7th of July.

I doubt the wisdom of placing Mr. Maguire at Wales in charge of our work, chiefly because of the tragedy at Point Hope. The son is in jail at Nome waiting trial and the odium attaching to all concerned is a factor. Besides, Mr. Maguire is to be Superintendent of the Northern District of the Bureau of Education. Mr. Dupertius will be in charge at Nome succeeding Mr. Evans who will no longer be with the Bureau.

I have a telegram from Dr. Greist accepting the appointment to Barrow. Because of the uncertainty of a man for Wales I am not ordering supplies for that point. These would be largely of a perishable quality and if stored might involve considerable loss. In addition should a

man be sent as late as August he would best outfit in Nome, and this is possible as some of the concerns there carry quite a stock of goods for wholesale purposes.

I will write you again before leaving Seattle. I sincerely trust that your week at Minnewaska has proven restful. Thank you for your kind wishes regarding Mrs. Condit. We are very hopeful that this operation will restore her sight now very greatly impaired.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit



HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

SEATTLE

June 30, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I have just finished reading Dr. Young's letter to you of June 18th, in which he reports on conditions at Wrangell. My surprise at some of the statements of this estimate is very great. And I wish to take decided exception to some of them, and, in general, to emphasize this - that at best Dr. Young's strictures could only apply locally, in other words to his old Wrangell field.

For example:

"The graduates of the Sitka Training School, and other schools - Those from whom we had hoped the most - have either fallen into gross sin or have formed a sort of native Bolshevik, and are opposing the churches and schools which elevated them."

Dr Marques

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June 30, 1921

As also;

"From Edward Marsden down the
Indians and half-breeds of this
Archipelago are not fit to occupy
any independent position in Church
or State without the supervision of
the whites"

Regarding this latter criticism, as
applying to Edw. Marsden, I feel
like asking what it is based upon.
Dr Young has not yet been in
Melleskilla & has had no opportu-
nity to judge of Marsden's success,
or otherwise, as an independent
factor in mission work. I do
not know that he even met
him on his way up - If so it
was only for a brief time.
It would appear that such a crit-
icism could only be based upon
an old prejudice and I have
strongly suspected for a good
many years that such a preju-
dice exists. I am of the opinion
that nothing Edward Marsden might
do, or be, would meet with
Dr Young's approval.

Dr Marquis

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June 30, 1927

The above two statements are too broad and based upon altogether too little substantiated evidence to be worthy of credence. as to the first, I deny it positively as a broad, general criticism, applying to the graduates of our Sikh Training School as a body as it seems to do. To be sure there have been failures and disappointments, but to make the broad assertion that the "graduates" have gone astray, is to assert that which is not true - I know too many of our graduates who are living decent, respectable and useful lives, to allow any such statement to pass unchallenged.

I seriously question the statement that five graduates of the Sheldon Jackson School came to Wrangell at one time all of whom were in jail in less than a fortnight - That, in my judgment, calls for testimony - I do not believe that the school, in any class, has had "five" ^{men} graduates and it is preposterous, to my mind, that if there were five ^{men} graduates they should all celebrate their

Dr. Marquis - 4 - June 30, 1921

emancipation by getting drunk,
or otherwise generally disgracing
themselves.

Dr. Young also speaks of Mr. Paul
in severe terms. I am not par-
ticularly fond of William but
believe that the way to deal
with him is by diplomacy and
kindness and not by harsh crit-
icism. I also believe that our
attitude toward the Brotherhood
should be one of tolerance and
conciliation.

I am writing thus frankly
because I wish right now
to counteract the harmful
effect which such criticism,
from so well known a man,
must have, if commonly cir-
culated in our church circles.

The judgement which Dr. Young
expresses is in my estimate
prejudiced, unfair, and not
based upon facts. I regret
that he has assumed this at-
titude and sincerely hope

Dr. Marquis

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June 30, 1921

that his farther travels in
S. E. Alaska may bring him
into touch with more favor-
able facts and that he will
not be permitted to create
a false impression in the
minds of the Board or our
friends in the churches by
such unfortunate statements
as those above cited.

Cordially Yrs.

James H. Condit

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D.D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU ALASKA

Frye Hotel,
Seattle, July 3, 1921

Rev. J. A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City:

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Miss Seastin reached Seattle today.

She brings a copy of a telegram sent you by Capt Pedersen in which he refers to a message from Dr. Geist. I have already referred to Dr. Geist's message in a recent letter to you. The full text is as follows:

Nome, Alaska. July 17, 1921

James H. Condit,
Juneau,

Barrow appointment accepted early full instructions awaited sailing date hospital furniture supplies have your grocery requisition with request salary advance to cover kindly arrange payment make sure Fischer ship direct Barrow Wales conditions demand early missionary Hermann here June Tenth
H. W. Geist (?)

This telegram is confusing. Dr. Geist sent me a requisition for groceries for the coming year before he knew that he was

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
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JUNEAU, ALASKA

to be transferred to Barrow. Since I ordered supplies for Dr. & wife, nurse, and also the Eides, when in San Francisco last March, which supplies are now on the way via the Lakes Co sailing schooner, "The Fox" I have not ordered further supplies for Dr. Guist. I have written him that he would be expected to pay for the proportion of the goods which he used personally, the same to be deducted from his salary for coming year. I will ask him to submit a list of the supplies which he personally appropriates and he may not be able to do this while I am in Barrow, but it will come later and can be adjusted when it arrives.

His reference to "hospital supplies" would seem to indicate that he expected that these things would be sent this year. But as I understand it the outfit went last year with the building materials.

I have not thought it necessary to wire him as to his transportation to Barrow, since I had written him

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JUNEAU ALASKA

some time since directing him to get to Barrow any way he could, coming to Nome, if necessary. Also, I have wired Capt Pedersen, at Nome, asking him to stop at ^{Wales} Barrow, on his way north to Barrow, and take the Griests and their freight with him. I am afraid that the Herman will be gone from Nome before I reach there since I have a letter from the Liebes Co stating that she is scheduled out of Nome on July 10th. The Victoria does not leave here until the 9th. I am in hopes that Capt Pedersen will wait to get the Victoria mail and freight. But if not I still have hopes of a considerable stay at Barrow since the Bear is to go to the eastward of that point with a government magnetic surveyor, who is on some survey duty which will keep him in the waters East of Barrow for some time. Barring interference of ice I feel confident that all will be well.

Dr. Hargrave! I will send
copies of Mr. Brown's and
Mrs. Crum's letters to Mr.
Kearney, with a letter saying
they are sent at Dr. Condit's
request.

Ms. B.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.HEADQUARTERS
NO 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D.D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU ALASKAAdvice Miss. Session to wait for the Board.
Cordially. James H. Condit.

I had a short conversation this evening, after the service at the First Church, with Mr S. D. Wingate, an attorney who is prominent both in the ^{First} Church and community. He referred to a recent letter from the Board and intimated that there might be some question as to the summary removal of Eide. I enlightened him as to the nature of the assault on Mr Cram and perhaps cleared up some things as to the situation. Eide went from First Church, and naturally there would not only be some prejudice there in his favor but he also would undoubtedly turn to the Church and to Mr Wingate, for defense. I rather think it would be good policy to furnish Mr Wingate with copies of Mr Brown's and Mrs. Cram's letters describing the assault. Mr Wingate does not admire Mr Cram but I think would hardly approve of Eide smothering his nose in the way that he did Saturday.

I am to sail July 9th, next ~~Saturday~~ Saturday. at 10 a.m. We should reach Nome by the 17th or 18th. The Bear will hardly get away before August 1st, for Barrow. If I catch the Herman I will get away soon after reaching Nome but may

JUL 11 1921

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
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HEADQUARTERS
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NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

July 6, 1921.

Mr. Varian Banks,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City..

Dear Mr. Banks:

Our Dr. H.F. Greist, now stationed at Wales, Alaska, but to be this summer transferred to Barrow, sent me in a list of groceries early in the summer, to be purchased for him and charged against his salary account.

I have held this order until today in hope that a man might be found for Wales and it was my intention in that case to make out the order as suggested but it now is settled that Wales will have no missionary of our Board, at least for some time.

As you know, I ordered a complete outfit of supplies for Barrow in March, from H. Liebes Co., San Francisco, and these are now on their way north. In this order was included provision for the doctor and wife. In this manner Dr. Greist has already been provided for at Barrow. But in looking over his list I find a good many things which were not included in the Barrow list. I am therefore today ordering from Fischer Bros. of this place a supplementary list of supplies to go north with me on the Victoria, sailing from here the morning of the 9th, which I will try to get to Barrow from Nome on the Bear. I have instructed the Fischer Bros. to send their bill directly to you for payment and this bill is to be charged against Dr. ~~Greist's~~ Greist's salary account for the coming year. Last year the Board paid the freight on Dr. Greist's groceries to Wales but I have had the prepaid charges for freight included in the bill on the theory that you would probably expect him to meet his own freight charges. If not the freight can be deducted in your office. The doctor wrote me asking if the Board would meet the freight charges but I have not replied to his inquiry.

I have already instructed the doctor to the effect that the bulk of his supplies was already on its way north and that the Board would expect him to report regarding the portion of these which he appropriates for his own use and pay for them out of his salary allowance at the rate indicated in the invoice.

It is my understanding that the doctor at Barrow is to provide his own food.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Condit

JUL 12 1921

PRESBYTERY OF ALASKA

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON
JAMES H. CONDIT
STATED CLERK

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
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HEADQUARTERS
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TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

July 6, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Your telegram of the 5th, relative to Cram, is at hand, and I will act accordingly.

Mrs. Condit and I are much pleased with Miss Dakin and feel that she is just the right type for Barrow.

The Bureau of Education has appointed a young man and wife, just married, for the government school at Barrow. The young lady is a christian girl, an accomplished musician and very capable. Her sister was at one time teacher of the Falconer children, at Klukwan, our missionary now at Ketchikan, and they speak in highest terms of her.

I feel that we now have a fine combination for that much afflicted mission and that the Lord is going to help me get Eide out of that even if it is by way of arrest, and assault and battery charges.

I have written to you yesterday about the inquiries of Mr. S.D. Wingate, lawyer and elder in the Matthews Church here, who was much interested in the Eides when they left and in fact was at the wharf to see them off. He is quite prominent in legal matters in Seattle. I think it is advisable to get the Board's side of the matter to him and so have already surmised that he be supplied with copies of Mr. Brown's and Mrs. Cram's letters regarding the assault. If in your judgement it is not advisable to furnish this material at this time but wait until there is some expressed need for such action then of course you will so do.

I trust that you will dismiss this Barrow tangle from your mind and not allow it to disturb your sleep for I am well assured that with the present prospective force there a new chapter in that interesting and important mission will soon begin. Miss Dakin is fine.

I do not know whether I wrote you that I had met the new man for Hydaburg, Rev. Story, as he was sailing from Seattle. He seems to be an active man who ought to make good. His wife is a poor little retiring individual who looks much older than her husband and has a suppressed air about her which may be entirely on the surface. If I were hazarding a guess I would say that it is on her account that he is coming to a native work in Alaska. But she may prove to be all right.

Bruce, Waggoner and Marsden passed through Seattle yesterday on their way to Synod. I hope that Mr. Bruce will soon find a work in the states for it will be better for him and for the Juneau church.

Cordially,

James H. Condit

Address: S. D. Wingate, 912 12th N., Seattle

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

FAST DAY TELEGRAM	
NIGHT TELEGRAM	
NIGHT LETTERGRAM	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE SENDER MUST MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY TELEGRAM.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

TELEGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK.

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Form 2

July 7, 1921.

Rev. J. H. Condit, D. D.,
Hotel Frye,
Seattle, Washington.

If Cram accepts Wales from Bureau of Education arrange with him to look after our work there during this year or until we secure medical missionary. Stop. Make such terms as your judgment approves.

John A. Marquis.

COPY----NIGHT LETTER

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS.

TIME SENT ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to another office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout.
6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of tolls therefor, subject however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.
9. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all foregoing terms.
10. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the next ensuing business day, at reduced rates but in no case for less than twenty cents tolls for a single message.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT MESSAGES. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. Accepted up to 2 A. M., for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates lower than standard night message rates. The charge is upon basis of 50 words, or less, with an additional charge for each additional 10 words, or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERGRAMS: In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Lettergram" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

- (a) Night Lettergrams may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Lettergrams at destination, postage prepaid.
- (b) Night Lettergrams shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.
- (c) The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

AUG 17 1921

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D. D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Nome, Alaska, July 19, 1921.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I arrived here yesterday after a very pleasant trip, although some of our passengers thought it rough.

Upon arrival I found a letter from Capt. Cochran, of the Bear, stating that he had received your letter, written in May, a few days ago. He says

"As you know, the passenger accommodations on the Bear are limited, but we will do the best we can in the matter and will no doubt be able to put your people somewhere"

I know of at least eight people, besides Miss Dakin and myself, who are looking for passage on the Bear, north from Nome. Where we are all to be stowed away I do not know. The plan of Captain Cochran is to get away for the Arctic next week. This will depend upon the weather since he is waiting to coal and must have quiet water.

The Herman left Nome three hours before the arrival of the Victoria. Capt. Pedersen left a letter regretting that he could not wait longer and intimating that he would have been glad to have taken me on board had I been here at sailing time. He had to leave because of threatening weather. I had wired him asking that he take Dr. Greist and family to Barrow but this he said he was unable to do because of lack of facilities, already overcrowded. It will be necessary, therefore, to take them on the Bear and that will

add three to the above list.

I am very hopeful of having some time in Barrow this year. The plan of the Bear is to go east as far as Demarcation Point on survey work. This will give me several days at Barrow. Mr. Dupertius, district Superintendent of the Bureau of Education encourages me to believe that it will not be difficult to get Eide away. I feel confident that I can get him away but am not sure that it can be done without trouble. I sincerely hope that the Board may never again commit such a blunder as that of commissioning a man like Eide. It is the surprise of all who knew him that the Board ^usould in any way have endorsed him let alone entrusting him as accredited agent in the purchase of hospital supplies as he did at Seattle. He claims to have documentary proof that he was at one time the accredited representative of the Board and was put in charge of the Barrow mission. The assault on Brown may be a very convenient way of escape for us from an embarrassing situation.

The effect on the native mind has been wretched. At a conference with natives held at Barrow after the assault, by Mr. Dupertius, one native said that it had been his intention to go on a hunting trip to the eastward of Barrow but that he had given it up because he was afraid that some of these white men might kill one another!

The more I see of the new teachers for the government school at Barrow the more I am convinced that they are just the right type of people and that they will work in harmony with our forces. The outlook is bright for the

July 19, 1921

coming year for a real constructive work with all forces working in harmony. Miss Dakin impresses me as being a woman who will wear well and give herself without reserve to the work. I am of the impression that it will be necessary to have an assistant nurse--whether from the natives or otherwise--but probably a white woman. This will ^{evolve} ~~issue~~ from the experience of the year.

[The Bureau of Education has built a school house at N.W. Cape on St. Lawrence Id. more especially for the benefit of the reindeer herders. This makes two villages on that Island. The main town will probably continue at Gambell, where our mission building is. I sincerely hope that the Board will begin now to plan for the reopening of that work next year. The Bureau will cooperate in every way, commissioning the wife as teacher if a suitable pair can be found. The field is inviting, it is our responsibility religiously, the people are getting no spiritual assistance and we are neglecting them. It is a reproach to our church to whom they look for the gospel. I will have more to write later on this line. Our building is in bad shape and needs repairs. I am asking Mr. Dupertius to give me measurements and details of needed work. This must be attended to next year.]

It is cold here and backward. The town is more deserted than ever.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

Think Credit well worth
in hiring Mrs. Eddy

GOLDEN GATE HOTEL

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN NOME
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT
BATHS IN CONNECTION.

AJG 17 1921

LIVERY, EXPRESS, ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

NOME, ALASKA, *July 28* 1921

Rev J. A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

We go on board the "Bear" at 2 p.m. and it is now one, so will simply drop a line or two to say that all is well thus far. I was on Board the Cutter yesterday and met Capt. Cremona, who informs me that it is his intention to make quite a course east of Barrow and that he does not expect to reach Nome before September 1 to 10. Upon my return here I will right letter you again. I am afraid that we will not get back in time to catch the August south sailing of the "Victoria" which will probably be about the 28th and if so I will not be able to get out until the last of September. I would return



GOLDEN GATE HOTEL

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN NOME
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT
BATHS IN CONNECTION.

LIVERY. EXPRESS. ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

NOME, ALASKA, 192

via St Michael and up the Yukon but
it will be too late, on our return, to risk
foregoing.

Capt. Cochran found fault with
your letter to Congressman Good on the
ground that members of Congress had
nothing to do with the Coast Guard
service. I tried to explain that you were
simply deputizing Mr Good to act for
you in obtaining permission for our
party to travel on the Revenue Cutter
and that you had no intention of passing
over the head of the Commandant nor
himself in the matter. He appeared to
think that application should have
been made directly to him. He is
bluff, honest and hearty and well.
I am sure, be a fine travelling
hook.

With all good wishes for a
pleasant summer, I remain

Cordially Yours,

James H. Condit

P.S. We stop at Wales for
St Greenit and wife, who are
looking for us, and we have a
place for them in the Bear.

Extract from a letter from Dr. James H. Condit,
under date of July 19, 1921, Nome, Alaska.

The Bureau of Education has built a school house at L.V. Cape on St. Lawrence I^l. more especially for the benefit of the reindeer herders. This makes two villages on that Island. The main town will probably continue at Gambell, where our mission building is. I sincerely hope that the Board will begin now to plan for the reopening of that work next year. The Bureau will cooperate in every way, commissioning the wife as teacher if a suitable pair can be found. The field is inviting, it is our responsibility religiously, the people are getting no spiritual assistance and we are neglecting them. It is a reproach to our church to whom they look for the gospel. I will have more to write later on this line. Our building is in bad shape and needs repairs. I am asking Mr. Dupertius to give me measurements and details of needed work. This must be attended to next year.

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under date of July 19, 1921, Nome, Alaska.

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(Copy)

U.S. Res. Cutter Bear
August 3, 1971

Dr. H. W. Grise
Barrow, Alaska

Dear Dr. Grise;

I deem the incident relative to the proposal of Arthur Eide to purchase a phonograph in the name of the Board, last year, referred to by you in our recent conversation, to be of such importance as to make it desirable that it be made a matter of record. I would therefore request that at your leisure you write out the main facts for future reference.

Cordially Yours
James H. Condit

U. S. Revenue Cutter Bear,
August 4, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:

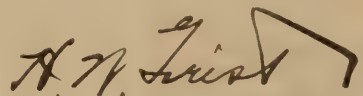
Referring to your communication the 3d inst.

Sometime early in July, 1920, while in Seattle, "ashn., Arthur Eide asked me to accompany him to the salesrooms of the Seattle Hardware Company. Presenting me to a department salesman, he handed me a chair and asked me to await his business. Approaching a stenographer ~~he~~ within the office he dictated a letter which, when written, he read, signed, and handed to me. It proved to be an order issued to the Seattle Hardware Co., for one "Victrola" of high grade, -- a phonograph, -- and was signed with the name of one supposed to be the President of the Board of Home Missions, the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., "per Arthur Eide."

On leaving the office Arthur Eide said in substance: "I am returning a favor. An employe of this firm (the Seattle Hardware Co.,) has been very kind to us, and it happens that he wishes to buy a phonograph. The firm allows its employes but a small discount whereas we are given wholesale rates. That Victrola while ordered by our Board and pr sumably for the Barrow Mission nevertheless will not leave Seattle; it will go to the home of my friend." On suggesting he might have difficulty in carrying through such a transaction his only reply was: "Oh, we have that all fixed; our plans will not miscarry." I then said: "Mr. Eide do you regard it as honorable? -- as good business? -- and how can you make our Board a party to it?" His reply was evasive and non-committal.

I considered if I would not properly advise Doctor Condit of this matter at once, but on mature consideration determined on doing otherwise, and this for the reason that Mr. Eide was ~~not~~ going to another mission than that to which I was destined, and particularly because Mr. Eide had appeared as having been given very considerable authority by the Board.

Sincerely yours,



Henry W. Greist, M.D.
Missionary for Barrow.

(copy)

On this date the following persons convened in the Eskimo Presbyterian Church of Point Barrow, Alaska, viz, Lizzie Kakeanak, her father, Mark Olak, Roy Ahmaogak, interpreter, M.A. Brown, Dr. H.W. Greist, a native boy by the name of "Johnie", also an interpreter, and James H. Condit, General Missionary, together with Arthur Eide who came to the building on request of the latter.

To those assembled I read the above paper relative to the charges of Lizzie Kakeanak against Arthur Eide. I then asked Lizzie if this was the statement she had before made and she said it was. I asked her if it was the truth and she said "yes". I then asked each of those who had been present before if it was the statement before made by Lizzie and each asserted that it was.

I then asked Arthur Eide what he had to say in answer to these charges and he replied, "I don't know anything about it". I then said "do you mean to deny these charges?" He then began to assert that the character of the girl was questionable but I told him that I was not at this time interested in that question but wanted a direct answer to the question whether he was or was not guilty of the charges. His reply was "No". I said "You mean to say that the charges first made and numbered (1) is false. He said "it is". I then asked the same question regarding each of the other charges (2), (3), (4), and his answer in each instance was a denial. I then dismissed the Eskimo present.

I then, with Dr. Greist at Eide's elbow, read Dr. Greist's letter, herewith, relative to Eide's supposed irregularities in connection with the purchase of a phonograph in Seattle before coming north last year. Eide denied that he dictated a letter to a stenographer in the Seattle Hardware Co last July in this connection, denied that he had any thing to do with the purchase of any phonograph in the name of the Board of Home Missions or knew anything about any other purchase than that of one which was obtained with money contributed by Fischer Bros., Seattle Hdwr Co, etc. I asked Dr. Greist if he still maintained the truth of his written statement and he asserted that he did and that he clearly and distinctly remembered the transaction just as indicated in his letter. Eide again denied all connection in such a transaction and all memory of any such thing.

Eide admitted that he had signed some letter about a phonograph but did not know what it was and could not at this time recall what the contents were.

(signed) James H. Condit
General Missionary

Attest:
M.A. Brown
Henry W. Greist
Witnesses.

Point Barrow, Alaska,
August 8, 1921

On this date by my request, Lizzie Ka-keanak, a 17 year old girl of Point Barrow, her father Mark Olak, Roy Ah-na-ogak, Interpreter and Mr. M. A. Browne, met me in the school room of the Bureau of Education Building. In the presence of all above Lizzie told the following story:

" That she worked for Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Eide, from September to the Friday after Christmas, the 30th, in the year 1920. That during this time Mr. Eide at various times made indecent proposals to her, asking her on several occasions to have sexual intercourse with him, as follows:

First: In November one day as she was going for coal, Eide was hiding in the corner of the hall, and jumped out and caught hold of her and tried to push her into the toilet room, and that he forced her into the toilet room and closed the door and tried to pull up her clothes; that he unbuttoned his trousers and exposed his person and tried to have connection with her and that she resisted and finally got out of the room.

Second: That in December, on a certain Sunday morning early, Eide came down stairs to put the dog out of the house, that he came over to the bed in the kitchen where she was sleeping and got in bed with her, dressed in his night clothes, while she had on her underwear, and that he tried to have intercourse with her, and that she resisted again successfully and drove him away after a few minutes.

Third: That in December again on a certain night, Mr. Hopson and Mr. Eide were developing pictures until late, and that Mrs. Eide had gone to bed up stairs, and that after Mr. Hopson was gone, which was at one o'clock A.M., and Lizzie was getting ready to go to bed, that Eide again asked her to have intercourse with him and took hold of her and tried to force her, and that he spread a blanket down on the floor and asked her to lie there, and that as before she resisted and drove him away and tried to frighten him by telling him that Mrs. Eide was coming, and that he became angry and told her she was a bad girl.

Fourth: That the next day after supper in the evening, Mrs. Eide being in the village, he again asked her to have intercourse and that she refused. I asked her if Eide ever succeeded in doing what he wanted to, and she said "No," but that he had tried very hard.

Before the signatures were obtained, Lizzie also said that she left the employ of Mr. & Mrs. Eide because she was afraid to stay there any longer because of Eide's conduct.

So, each of us, whose names appear herewith testify by our signatures affixed that the above is a true and exact statement of this interview as above.

(Signed) James H. Condit, General Missionary

" Lizzie Ka-keanak,

" Mark Olak,

" Roy Ah-na-ogak, Interpreter

" M. A. Brown

(The document with the original signatures is in the hands of
James H. Condit)

Point Barrow, Alaska.
August 9, 1921

On this date the following persons convened in the
Eskimo Presbyterian Church of Point Barrow, Alaska, namely:

Lizzie Ka-keanak
Mark Olak, her father
Roy Ah-ma-ogak, interpreter
H.A. Brown
Dr. H. W. Greist
James H. Condit, general missionary
Johnie, a native boy, an interpreter

together with Arthur Eide, who came to the building on the
request of the general missionary.

To those assembled, I read the above paper relative
to the charges of Lizzie Ka-keanak against Arthur Eide. I then
asked Lizzie if this was the statement she had before made,
and she said it was. I asked her if it was the truth, and she
said, "Yes." I then asked each of those who had been present
before if it was the statement before made by Lizzie, and each
asserted that it was.

I then asked Arthur Eide what he had to say in answer
to these charges, and he replied, "I don't know anything about
it." I then said, "Do you mean to deny these charges?" He
then began to assert that the character of the girl was question-
able, but I told him that I was not at this time interested in
that question but wanted a direct answer to the question, whether
he was, or was not guilty of the charges. His reply was, "No;" -
I said, "You mean to say that the charge first made and numbered
one, is false?" He said, "It is." I then asked the same
question regarding each of the other charges, two, three and four
and his answer in each instance was a denial. I then dismissed
the Eskimo present.

(Signed) James H. Condit,
General Missionary

ATTEST:

M.A. Brown
Henry W. Greist
Witnesses

(The original of the above is in the hands of James H. Condit.)

I hereby certify that the above statement is an exact report of
the interviews held as described in the foregoing, at Barrow,
Alaska, August 8th and 9th 1921.

James H. Condit

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of
September 1921.

W. A. Beach
Notary Public in and for the
State of Washington residing
at Seattle.

Point Barrow, Alaska, August 8, 1921

On this date, by my request, Lizzie Ka-kea-nak, a seventeen year old girl of Point Barrow, her father Mark Olak, Roy Ahmaogak, interpreter, and Mr. M.A. Brown, met me in the school room of the Bureau of Education building. In the presence of all above Lizzie told the following story:-

That she worked for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eide from September to the Friday after Christmas, the 30th, in the year 1920. That during this time Mr. Eide at various times made indecent proposals to her, asking her on several occasions to have sexual intercourse with him, as follows:

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(2) That in December, on a certain Sunday morning early, Eide came down stairs to put the dog out of the house and that he came over to the bed in the kitchen where she was sleeping and got in bed with her dressed in his night clothes while she had on her underwear and that he tried to have intercourse with her and that she resisted again successfully and drove him away after a few minutes.

(3) That in December, on a certain night again, Mr. Hopson and Mr. Eide were developing pictures until late and that Mrs. Eide had gone to bed up stairs and that after Mr. Hopson was gone, which was at one o'clock, a.m., and Lizzie was getting ready to go to bed that Eide again asked her to have intercourse with him and took hold of her and tried to force her, and that he spread a blanket down on the floor and asked her to lie there, and that as before she resisted and drove him away and tried to frighten him by telling him that Mrs. Eide was coming and that he became angry and told her she was a bad girl.

(4) That on the next day, after supper, in the evening, Mrs. Eide being in the village, he again asked her to have intercourse and that she refused. I asked her if Eide ever succeeded in doing what he wanted to, and she said "No" but that he tried very hard.

Before the signatures were obtained Lizzie also stated that she left the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Eide because she was afraid to stay there any longer because of Mr. Eide's conduct.

We, each of us, whose names appear herewith, testify by our signatures affixed that the above is a true and exact statement of this interview as above.

(signed) James H. Condit, General Missionary
M.A. Browne
Roy Ahmaogak
Lizzie Kakeawak
Mark Olak

(The original of this statement is in possession of James H. Condit)

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS
NO. 186 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D.D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Barrow, Alaska,
August 13, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue, New York City:

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Upon our arrival here we at once took up the matter of the discharge of Arthur Eide and wife from the employ of the Board. I am reporting elsewhere more particularly regarding the actions of Arthur Eide. It was with relief that I learned that he was planning to go out on the Bear. He had arrived at this conclusion after receiving notification from Mr. Brown, through Mr. Gould's telegram, of his discharge, but this telegram did not reach Barrow until the arrival of the Herman a few days before the Bear came in.

But Mrs. Eide informed me at the very first that she would not go--that these were her people and that she would stay with them. She said that if she must suffer she would prefer to stay and suffer here rather than go outside where people did not want her and said that her people would not allow her to starve and that she would try to trap during the winter to support herself and children.

The problem was what to do under these circumstances. She was brought out from Barrow by Dr. Jackson, when a girl, to be educated and sent back to help her people. More than this she has a good name among her people and my own impressions of her have been all good. She is in my judgement a good woman and has good judgement and while not an educated woman is capable of rendering excellent service to these Eskimo. Also, she declares that she still wants to help them.

On the other hand was the thought that if Eide's family remain here he will eventually come back. Opposed to that is my own judgement that he will willingly remain away from them. I know positively that he is not true to his wife and therefore take it for granted that he will not much care what becomes of her when he is away from Barrow. Also, his treatment of her is such now as leads me to believe that if he again lived with her outside he would be ashamed of her and mistreat her.

If we turned her loose in this far northern place with her two children with no means of support it would have been a reproach on us and would certainly have been used extensively against us with her friends of whom she has many in the states.

Under these conditions and with the agreement of Dr. Greist and Miss Dakin whom I have asked to sign this letter with me, and since it was necessary to arrange for a housekeeper in connection with the hospital I offered her this place and she has accepted the same and with her children is to become a member of the hospital force. This letter is in explanation of my action in failing to carry out your instructions in so far as they applies to the discharge of Mrs. Eide.

Cordially yours, James H. Condit

Henry H. Greist
Lawrence E. Dakin

Point Barrow, Alaska.
August 19, 1921.

Rev. M. A. Mathew, D. D.,
Seattle, Washington.

My dear pastor:

Your welcome letter of Mar. 13 received, for which we send you a heartfelt thank you. No doubt you know by this time that we are ordered out, from the Mission property here, and that we have orders to report at Seattle. However Mrs. Eide refuses to leave her people at this time, and she is going to stay here, at the hospital as housekeeper. I will be in Seattle by the time this letter reaches you.

As we have had an word from you in regard to our dear baby's departure to his Heavenly Home, we take it for granted that you expect to see us in Seattle, but before I see you, I will let you know from our side, the true facts regarding the charges put on me.

The first indication that I had of being in disfavor with the Board was in New York, and after a dinner at headquarters. During the dinner I was seated across the table of a Southern Minister, whom, during the conversation, passed a remark, to the effect that Dr. M. A. Mathew of Seattle, was not regarded very highly by some Eastern Ministers. I spoke up and told him a few things in friendship, but the very next day, Dr. Marques informed me that the Board had concluded to pay us \$1000. a year instead of as promised \$1500. I expected the reduction as it made no difference to us because we have not gone into the Ministry for money.

While in Seattle, after my return from New York, some one from the First Church sent reporters to our house, and Mrs. Eide told them about the Hospital that was to be erected here, the story came out in the papers to the effect that we were going to Barrow and take charge of the Hospital, which was not true, and which made the Board in New York, and people in Seattle very sore. I did not know anything about the affair, before Mr. J. A. Gould jumped me about it, and when I told him that it was my wife, and not I that had seen the reporters, he did not believe me. I have letters to prove this. From this time on, things went from bad to worse, and when it was announced in the Church bulletin that Mr. & Mrs. Eide were going to Point Barrow to take charge of the Hospital, Mr. J. A. Gould and others would have nothing to do with us. Dr. Mathew: I tell you for a truth, that I at no time told any reporters that I was going to take charge of the Hospital here. The thing was impossible, because I am not a M.D. and all my friends know it. What I told my friends were, that we were going up here as the assistant to the Dr. in the Missionary work, but now it appears from letters received from the Board, that I was sent up here only as a janitor, and nothing else. I still firmly believe that "all things work together for good, for them that love the Lord" so I beg of you, not to throw this letter away before you have read my side of the story.

In Nome I met an old friend, Capt. Pedersen, of the S. S. Herman of S.F., a trading vessel of the Arctic, belonging to the Liebig Co. in S.F. They have a trading station here. I asked him to take Mrs. Eide and the children with him to Barrow and Mr. Brown and myself to Teller, where we were supposed to go with the S.S. Olga, who had the contract for the freight. Mrs. Brown, the Nurse and Dr. Condit were to go on the R.C. Bear. But when they heard about the arrangement with the S.S. Herman, the nurse and Mrs. Brown insisted that they go too with us, as no one was very optimistic in regard to the Bear getting to Barrow. The result was that not only our party but that of the Episcopal Church also left Nome on the Herman for Teller. As the Herman has no quarters for passengers, we slept any place. Bishop Noe, Mr. Brown, Arthur, Jr. and myself slept in a launch with some cars for mattress and a sail for blanket. This was all novel experience for the Browns, and they began to worry, lest they should be separated on the way up. Mr. Brown accordingly went to the Capt. and asked to take him and his wife to Barrow, and the Capt.

2

promised to do so, only then he could not take Mrs. Eide and the children. No one told us about the change in the program before we were ready to leave Teller one night at Eleven, when the Capt. took the Browns and the Nurse with him in his boat to the Herman, and left us on the beach with orders to take another boat out. A boat came for us at midnight and to our surprise we were taken to another vessel belonging to the same Co. but a sailing vessel. We could not get in shore, so we had to stay with the ship against our will. The Herman made the trip to Barrow while we had 24 days. We ran short of water and supplies and Mrs. Eide and the baby who had to sleep all that time on the floor in a small stateroom, took sick. When we arrived at Barrow Mr. Brown and Dr. Spence had been at words with one another and they were very angry at each other. Dr. Spence wanted to be the head of all works, and Mr. Brown who had charge of the erection of the hospital told the old man to keep his hands off. Dr. Spence felt very much hurt and could not hide his feelings to us when we came. We knew beforehand the trouble that the Dr. had had with Mr. Cram, so we tried not to take any part either way, and that made Dr. sore, and he would not consider to give us any active work in the Church for the first year. We were however introduced to the people and they were glad to see Mrs. Eide back again.

The first day in shore we had dinner with Dr. Spence and the thing that happened during that meal will never be forgotten by either Mrs. Eide or myself. The children wanted water, but no one paid any attention to them, so I went over to the washstand and filled three cups with what I thought was water. There were two pitchers on the washstand and they were half full. The children began to cry the moment they tasted the contents except the baby and he drank half of the cup before we understood something was wrong. I took a mouthful and it was coal oil. The Dr. had no excuse to offer, but told us that he used oil for lighting the stove. We got to work on the children right away but baby never got well.

On the 26th of Sept. the Dr. and his wife and the Nurse ran away from Barrow on the Herman, leaving all medical and church work in my hands. It was Sunday and the Dr. conducted the morning services. They never said a word to any one about it but just took their bags and went. I found Mr. Cram rejoicing and singing because they had left and said in part to me, "We will stand by you in the work and you don't need to worry, that's what we have been here for to see him leave the field." Mr. Brown also promised to do all in his power to assist us in the work, so I felt that I had some one more experienced than I to help me if necessary, and consequently took over the Church work. We were advised by Mr. Brown to move into the Mansion, and as the medicine were all there, we did so, asking the Browns to move with us, as there was plenty of room for us all, but as they were with the Crams, they declined.

I was still under Mr. Brown's orders regarding the work on the hospital, and accordingly spent 8 hours a day on the building 6 days a week. Then there were two meetings on Sunday, one on Wednesday and one on Thursday, that I had to conduct, besides these there were the sister Church 12 miles North of Barrow that the Dr. had visited twice a week. I wanted to take that field also, but after making two trips, Mr. Brown told me not to go again, as he thought it was not necessary for me to go. Mrs. Eide took up that work and went up there once a week during the year.

The first meeting I had with the Bible teachers, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cram were present. They promised to teach the Bible and to give all possible help in the work. Mr. Brown took a class and Mr. Cram was elected S. S. Supt. This was the only meeting that either one ever came to except one. Soon I found out that Mr. Cram had a regular spying crew in the village, and whatever was said was reported to him. As he is an ordained Minister and I am not, the position he took toward me was very annoying to say the least.

He began to run things to suit himself without asking me to cooperate with him, and finally one Sunday morning he came up on the pulpit and told me that I was not teaching the Bible right. I asked what he meant, and he said that none of the teachers knew the S. S. lesson. I of course took it up at once and found out that two of the teachers that had been absent from the Thursday evening class had had difficulty in understanding the lesson. While I was asking the teachers about this, Mr. Cram started to break me off, and I requested him to be quiet until I was through. That made both Cram and Brown mad and from that day there were always something wrong. These two and their wife began to work against us in many ways. The women never used to come to church in the evening, or Wednesday, but now they begin to come, as Mrs. Brown said to Mrs. Eide, "we have to watch Mr. Eide," and that was just what they were doing. They came and openly made fun of my preaching, whenever I said something not to their liking, they would bend together and whisper, shake their heads and grin at me; finally the people began to speak about them and the Elders of the Church decided to speak to Mr. Brown about it, and they did. Mr. Brown thought and said that it was not true, and that I put the natives up to it, but I did not. The same thing was put over Dr. Spence by the Crams in years past.

From now on Mr. Brown began to be mean to me on the work, and no matter what I did to please him, everything was wrong. I was told to move the freight from the storehouse to the hospital and as I had no sled, I made one. This made him awful mad, and he was sore about for months afterwards. I put up the stoves, and as we needed a damper, I told him that it was no need of getting any from Mr. Cram as I could make one. I did and again the man flew off his head. Three weeks before Christmas we invited Mr. & Mrs. Brown for dinner. They came, but not many days after they told Mrs. Eide when she asked if they wanted to take part in the Christmas program, that it was too late for them to do anything; had we spoken to them when they were with us for dinner it would have been different. At that time we were so busy with our regular work that we forgot all about it, so we had to go along alone, short of help and short of candy, as Mr. Brown helped himself to one pail of it, that he was told by Dr. Spence, belonged to the people. He just took it. It was sent up by some church for the children during Christmas.

At this time all the people for hundreds of miles come home, and consequently there are much medical work to be done, sore eyes and constipation, mostly. The hunting and trapping were very poor, together with the very high prices here, drove many people to us for help. We did the best we could for them, but we ourselves were short of food, so I told them that the best way out of it was to organize a relief council, so that they could help themselves, that is something like the deacons in our church, but as I was not a Minister, I could not go ahead and make them deacons, could I?

Mr. Cram's spies were at work again, and they reported to him that I was organizing a Village council. He and Mr. Brown the next day calls the Elders together in the school house and there Mr. Cram read them the government law regarding the council. These people are like children, and they got scared, and came to us and told us all about what Mr. Cram had said to them. Our baby had been sick for four or five days, and he had kept me awake most of the nights. I was not myself, but tried my very best to do my work, but when I heard this, I got so mad that I quit work for a day. In the afternoon I went down to the hospital for something and as I stood by my work bench, in walks Mr. Cram. I went over to him, took him by the collar and asked why he always made trouble for the Mission. He began to stammer and said, "I'm a member of the Presbytery". I wanted to know what he meant by that, but he evaded the answer. I got mad and punched his nose. He began to holler for help and Mr. Brown came down and said he was going to knock me in the head with a hammer. I ran up to the house and told Mrs. E. that Mr. Brown was going to knock me in the head with a hammer and told her to come with me as I wanted her to see him do it. We went back to the hospital and I went up to Brown and said, now you may hit me in head with your hammer, I'm ready.

Mr. Cram came up to Mrs. Eide and said, "Annie don't worry, its all right." He had never before used her first name, and I objected to it, because he did not know her, and it just went to show how little regard he had for her, because she was a native. Mr. Brown turned and went over to his bench, as I thought for a hammer, and Mr. Cram stopped over to me. I told him that this was the last time he called Mrs. Eide by her first name, and I paid the insult by giving him another punch.

This settled the argument for the night. The native came and told me that they wanted to organize under the Church and call it a Church council. It was done and this body have done very good work.

Baby got no better, and Mr. Brown was doing all he could to get me in bad with the natives, he called a meeting and told them that I was a Bostery Criminal, and that if I had been on the outside I would been taken to jail and got a heavy sentence. He also told the native that I would be tried on the R.C. Bear this Summer. During the time all this happened baby was very sick and got worse until Monday the 17 of Jan. he became unconscious, and from Monday to Friday Mrs. Eide and I was up tending to him all the time night and day. Mrs. and Mr. Blomfield from the store staid with us most of that time, but at no time did the Crams or the Browns come to offer their help in tending the baby. I lanced his teeth more than once but I was unable to help very much. He died Friday morning. Then Mrs. Brown came to help us. Mr. Brown made the casket. I preached the funeral service the following Sunday, and put him out on the frozen ground until Spring, the people made a snowhouse for him.

For some time after baby's death everything went along very well, until in April, when the mail came in. Mr. Brown got a letter from Mr. J. A. Gould, to the effect that he was to look after the property of the Mission. Mr. Gould wrote me on the same time telling me about it, and gave me orders to continue the Church work.

Mr. Brown got it in his head that I was not want any more, so he informed me that he was going to conduct the service Wednesday night. He did, and preached on brotherly love, and said that if we did not forgive our neighbor, we would not be forgiven our sins. Then he asked the people who they wanted to preach for them and how they wanted the meetings conducted, and by whom? I requested the floor, and read my letter from Mr. Gould, but this made Mr. Brown very angry, and he turned to the people, pointing a finger at me and began to accuse me of insulting him for being late at the meetings. A native went up and told him to stop, as they had had all the trouble they wanted from the white people. He said "you have always made trouble for the missionary that have come here, (he meant Mr. Cram) Mr. Eide have done the work for us and we want him to do it until the Board send some one in to take his place." Mr. Brown took his cap and said, "alright, I'll go" but his interpreter took him by the arm and said "Mr. Brown let us close the meeting with Benediction." It was done, and the next day when Mrs. Eide went down to the hospital and told Mr. Brown that she would give up the medical work also to him, or Cram, he came and told me that he wanted us to do the work as we had been doing it in the past. He also gave me Saturday afternoon off, so that I could prepare my work for the coming week. We asked him to take Wed. night service, but that was out of the question. He would do nothing that he had not done before. We had a meeting with the Elders and he told them that he wanted Mrs. Eide and myself to continue the work, as he was not able to do it.

A few days after, Mr. Pupertice the Supt. of the B. of E. came to Barrow, and after investigation, came and requested me to apologize to Mr. Cram for my action, and he thought that Mr. Cram would be willing to drop the matter. He arranged a meeting, and I did as I was told. Mr. Brown and Mr. Cram forgave all, and came and shook hands with me, but the next Sunday I was told to stay down from the pulpit, as Mr. Pupertice was going to speak.

Easter Sunday came and Mr. Brown again informed me that Mr. Cram was to perform the Communion service, and we were not even invited to the service. We did not go.

Things went alright untill in May, when we ran short of grub. I could not get any credit over at the store, and Mr. Brown would

not consider to buy any, for he said, we had been trading our grub away. Finally after much wrangling over the subject he signed a list of goods that lasted until June. We went hungry for days and had no milk for the children, but he did not ask if we had enough altho he bought what he wanted. The people came to our help and we were able to get along.

On the evening of June the 21 Mrs. Eide and I went up to the cemetery and I dug the grave for baby. It was the hardest job I have done yet. Pastor, a native came and helped me, that was all, no white people to stand by and help. Mrs. and the native lifted him down to me and I laid him to rest in his little grave until the time when he shall be called back to life.

I did not feel very good the next day, and so after the service I was cold and made a fire in the kitchen stove. I could not get the fire going so I got a coaloil can and poured some on the wood. The house was full of people, and we were talking to them, when I remembered the fire. I looked in the stove but there was just a little flame. I took the same can and held it up over the stove. Mrs. Eide came in, took one look at me and cried out, "that's gasoline". In the instant the can exploded and I was covered with burning gasoline from my knees up. I ran outside and dived into a snowbank where I rolled over until the fire was out. I burned my right hand badly and lost part of my hair, but otherwise I was alright. Ten days later I was requested to go to work, but that was out of the question, so I was told to get out of the hospital for good. Then when the Herman came I got two telegrams from Mr. Gould that told me we were thru with the Board, and that we were to pack up and get out of the Mission property at once. Mrs. Eide refused to leave her people, and the people did not want us to go, but as Mr. Brown and others had put charges against me that will disgrace me forever in the eyes of other Christians, I considered to go outside and have it out with them. These people have framed me up, and I am up against a hard proposition. I have no money and no one to go to except you and Mr. Wingate. I will try to see you as soon as I get to shore. I am coming to Seattle on the Victoria, with this letter I hope, anyway you can expect me around the middle of Sept.

I'm now on the R. C. Bear on the way to Nome. The captain know all about the trouble and he have offered me his protection.

I'm indeed sorry to come to you in this manner, but it cannot be helped now. God knows how hard I have tried to do my work for those poor people, and it is making my heart sick to leave them, but my heavenly Father knows what is best. I leave it all to Him. He knows me and know that I failed because I tried to carry my burden alone, instead of going in prayer to him (as I did.) I have learned my lesson and will remember it all my life. Hoping you will not refuse to help me, I

I am your very truly,

(in ink)

My Dear Mr. Gould:

I'm sending this copy to you so that you will know my side of the story. I thank you very much for your very kind letter received at Barrow. I know you must feel much disappointed in me but on my word, it's not all my fault. I should like to see you, but would not have the old man to know that. I do not want to get you in bad with him for my sake. I will always be found there near Winato. P. S. There are other charges put on me that I have not mentioned, but suppose you know it all.

Arthur Eide.

AJG 89 1921

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT

1921 AUG 29 AM 6 57

A17EA 50 NL VIA SEATTLE

NOMA ALASKA 28

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REV JOHN A MARQUIS

655 156 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

JUST RETURNED NOME AFTER FOURTEEN DAYS AT BARROW/COAL AND SUPPLIES
 LANDED THERE JULY THIRTIETH/BEAR WITH DAKIN GREISTS SELF ARRIVED
 AUGUST SIXTH/EIDE CAME OUT/HIS WIFE REMAINED/PAY HIM NOTHING NOR
 ON HIS ORDER/HOSPITAL FINISHED AND ACCOMMODATIONS PATIENTS/SPLENDID
 MONUMENT PRESBYTERIAN MISSION ENTERPRISE/REACH SEATTLE SEPTEMBER
 FIFTEENTH

JAMES H CONDIT.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Nome, Alaska, August 29, 1921.

Rev. John A. Marguis,

156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Just returned Nome after fourteen days at Barrow. Coal and supplies landed there July thirtieth. Bear with Dakin Groists self arrives August sixth. Eldo came out. His wife remained. Pay him nothing nor on his order. Hospital finished and accommodations patients. Splendid monument Presbyterian Mission enterprise. Reach Seattle September fifteenth.

JAMES H. CONNIT.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 31, 1921.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit, D.D.,
General Missionary to Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Doctor Condit:

Not until the 26th inst, six days after your departure, did the coal begin to move toward shelter. I had called another meeting of the Session, together with the Trustees, and it was unanimously voted that a wage of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per sack was just, and I announced that such would be paid for removal of coal. I then sent messengers throughout the village and "called" the men to work, having been told that such was customary. Within an hour men began to appear, some with dog-teams, and others with but their good strong backs. One widow came, with children, her dogs, and a baby upon her back, and she did valiant work. This was near 10 A.M., Friday last, and at 6 P.M. we had well and snugly placed within the basement of Hospital 727 sacks of fuel. Early in the day I discovered the impossibility of depending upon each individual worker to place the sacks properly, and had matters continued as then we would have "filled" the basement with one thousand or less sacks only. I took two strong men from off the job of carrying coal from beach and put them in basement to store the coal as it should be placed, and then all went well. I also discovered the absolute necessity of employing a tallyman, and put Roy on the job at the door. So many were at work confusion had resulted and many were incapable of keeping their own record. On Saturday all went smoothly and well and at night I had the satisfaction of knowing we had put away an additional 1401 sacks. I complimented the workers, on Sunday, for responding to the appeal I had issued on the previous Sabbath to care for the fuel God had so graciously sent us, and expressed the hope that on the morrow we would do even better work if that prove possible. And surely every man and woman working at it exerted themselves to the utmost. Men even came from Point Barrow to have a "finger in the pie," and at 4 P.M. we were gathering up the fragments that remained, that nothing might be lost. Not a bit of coal the size of a hen's egg can be found on the beach. That beach is clean, and the coal is stored safely and well. The church coal shed is full, as is the one at the Manse, and some 300 sacks had to be piled close up to Eastern side of Hospital -- a wind break, -- and perhaps 100 more were so placed at Manse. Not a thing went wrong, and matters moved smoothly and nicely, with good humor and even temper. Some few of the two hundred dogs assisting the great work quarrelled, but that was a mere incident. I had the pleasure of sunshine on Monday and took advantage in securing some films which I hope will turn out to be good. I have not the time to develop now, but on doing so will of course send you either films or prints, and if the former then I would appreciate the courtesy of some prints therefrom. It was a great sight, one worthy a long day's journey to see, to observe the great many workers, the dogs and the children, all busy as bees at a hive.

Rev. Jas. H. Condit -- 2
from Dr. H. W. Greist,
Aug. 31, 1921.

I am issuing pay-orders as arranged, on the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co., Inc., and all seems satisfactory. Men made from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per day, carrying coal on their backs, or an average of 60¢ the hour, and proportionately better with dogs, generally about double that earned by men working without teams. So, the wage scale was just. Brower pays men at such work a straight wage of \$5 the day, and without regard to hours given, expecting at least ten hours work, but demanding that they continue until ten at night if need be to complete a bit of emergency work. Our plan is the better, I maintain. Ours is just. And to have seen the men coming from Brower's store after presenting their bits of yellow paper on which I had uniformly written orders, loaded with flour, sugar, tea and other commodities for those at home, would have made another interesting photograph could I have secured such picture. Men from Point Barrow walked home, owing to troubled sea, and loaded down with flour etc.

Med took advantage of fact that his contract is silent as to amount he can charge for removing water and ice, and he demanded one dollar the hour in addition to his regular wage, and presented bill for \$15 for water hauled while you were here. I paid it under protest, and asked Miss Dakin to have him haul no more water pending further settlement of this open question. At that rate he can earn (?) and on one day did charge up against us nine hours for hauling, \$9, and his regular wages of something like \$3 or better. He claimed a man and dogs are worth \$12 the day, and quoted Mr. Brower as one who has so expressed himself by paying that amount. I have since had a long discussion with Mr. Brower as to wage scale generally, and we understand each other thoroughly. He has never hired a man's dog team but once and that was for a six day's journey for which he paid \$50. He contends that a dog team is worth 75¢ per day for each dog, and the driver a wage of \$3 for himself, and that only. Med used seven dogs. I am now seeking his signature to a new contract, and believe he will sign it today. He has deferred it from day to day for no designated reason. I have said firmly, We will pay you three dollars wage per day, sell you gas or kerosine at cost and for your own family use only, and coal at cost as well; this we will do and that only. If you wish to sell you dogs, that is your business. If you keep your dogs and wish to haul water or ice and will do it as cheaply as other boys in the village, taking into consideration your wages at Hospital, we will let you have the work when it does not conflict with Miss Dakin's need of you. I think he will accept it. I will send you original of the contract when he has signed it.

(2) Local Sup't Nichols, of the Bureau of Education, has but ten tons of coal here, as you know. I have said to him that we cannot jeopardise our future interests by permitting the School coal with which to heat the house this winter, but that I will not see him suffer in his living quarters. He is trying to secure five ~~more~~ boat crews to go to Wainright for coal, offering the men \$3 the sack delivered here, and as a boat can bring back forty sacks that would prove a fair wage for some four or five days work, perhaps. The men of the village are not at all enthusiastic as to accepting the offer, account the late season. As an inducement, and in the effort to cooperate with the Bureau in every possible way, I have offered to go with the men and attach motor to one boat, towing others on downward trip if wind should prove inefficient, provided we can so arrange the trip that I can spend a Sabbath day in Wainright. Mr. Nichols is disposed to accept my offer, believing with Roy that it will be a drawing

Rev. Jas. H. Condit -- 3
August 31, 1921
From Dr. H. W. Greist

card, and probably be the one means of securing cooperation of the men. I am not at all anxious for the open boat trip at this season and the return trip upon top of a lot of coal sacks exposed to wind and wave, but -- life in the arctic in winter or late autumn is not unknown to me even tho I have been in Alaska but one year. And I am willing to undertake it provided the Bureau can get coal in no other way. But I hope this will not create a precedent, and believe it will not be so construed. What Mr. Nichols is to do otherwise seems a serious problem. I will report.

At a Session meeting last night the Session voted to elect two more ruling elders in view of the four only now here and the probability that all but one will leave for the winter, at least for greater portion of time. It was also decided to increase the trustees by electing an additional two, thus bringing the number to five. The proposition to have Communion four times per year rather than but once, as in past, was most favorably received. Mrs. Nichol's offer to train a choir and lead them on Sunday in at least one hymn in English was thankfully received and accepted. The Session received all suggestions with the greatest of readiness. I emphasized again and again my desire for suggestions on their part, my willingness to divide with them properly the responsibility of the work, my felt dependence upon their cooperation. I suggested the the two additional elders be taken from among the younger men, speaking English, if possible. I rather suspect that Roy will be one of those chosen when time comes. A Congregational meeting will be called for September 18th. The Session appreciated, evidently, being shouldered with responsibility. I know not, but am told that in past they have largely been figure-heads. There is a way of appearing as depending upon them for decision and yet to a proper degree and in a proper way leading them to right conclusions. And I shall study to accomplish this.

A further study of the upper floor of Manse and the garret up under roof indicated the very great danger of fire and the fact all too patent to Dr. Spence, the utter inability to maintain warmth in manse under conditions as existed. Quantities of air could escape and enter. Mr. Brown had suggested certain plans as to flue, but even he was far from satisfied with his own plan. But it appeared as best we could do. However, further study of the proposition led me to tear out the flue to a point high up under roof, and rebuild it and upon a strong support built up from floor, upon heavy timbers, and then ceiled it all in. That flue is now absolutely safe, cemented thoroughly as are all joints. It was as crooked as a dog's hind leg, but it is not straight and plumb. Every dangerous feature is removed. I hope Mr. Brown can be told of this, knowing as I do how glad he will be. It required work and time, but I deemed it of absolute necessity. The upper spaces admitting cold and permitting warm air to escape are closed as far as is possible. I am ceiling the ceiling, or the overhead portions of the two rooms for long neglected as to this, and this fact alone will add greatly to our ability to keep house warm. It has required a deal of ingenuity to accomplish it all with so little material, but I may say that not a single board was destroyed in tearing out the older work. I found out back of manse coal-house one terra cotta flue piece, thrown out by some one in past years, and this I used in rebuilding flue and starting same well beneath ceiling in bed-room. Some of the work is in a way temporary, and when we can have material sufficient we will further add to its efficiency. I am using bits of beaver board gotten at Hospital to help out in ceiling.

V. Jas. W. Condit, D.D., -- 4.
from Dr. W. G. Greist,
Aug. 31, 1921.

I really believe Mr. Brown would say, I have done well. Many inherent difficulties cannot be relieved, such as lack of insulation in walls of the house, improper joints, loose construction, crevices and cracks here and there in upper portion through which one can thrust a lead pencil if not his finger, which makes for a cold house. Mr. Brown goes on record as believing it unwise to line the house (exterior walls,) with heavy tar paper and then re-ceil it. He seems to think it impossible to now over-come the many construction faults. But, this work I have ~~not~~ done (I have worked every minute of the time with hammer and saw and with the men,) will perhaps add materially to the comfort this winter. We will see. I found in garret vast quantities of old iron, portions of a cracked schooner's engine, great iron pulleys weighing 50 lbs each junk of no earthly value. Why it was ever stored in the garret of a manse is to me a mystery.

One additional hospital patient was received last week, the infant son of elder George, child of one of the women already patients there. This baby developed broncho-pneumonia of severe type, and in all human probability would have proven a fatal case had I had to treat it in the home. It is improving under efficient nursing. So soon as I can make careful survey of the village and dig into some of the igloos it is possible I will 'run in' others, but it is utterly impossible as yet for me to take time for this out work. With the coal under shelter, the nurse work completed, my family under normal living conditions once more, and everything well in hand, I then can take a little time to look around and get in touch with matters. For two weeks it has proven impossible to get to Joint-Arrow account heavy seas. Once, we had boat ready to launch, and all was ready for the start when the men held another consultation and decided the risk too great, and I of course acquiesced without question.

// LIVER, East Star 2, 1921.

(5) Miss Dakin reminds me that on one occasion you urged her to vacate the ice-room of hospital so soon as possible that "the men a may be put to work completing this room." I, too, got the impression from you that you expected its completion at once. But there is no material, at least little, with which this work may be done. That lumber yet here will hardly make a good start on it. Mr. Brower will call us material at 416 the hundred. Mr. Brown explained in detail his plan as to completing this house, and I will have no difficulty in interpreting his wishes once I secure material. You did not authorize this purchase of material, altho I remember hearing you say: "Mr. Brower has some lumber in case emergency demands its purchase." And I cannot now secure ~~any~~ specific authority for purchase of material with which to complete this job. The ice house at manse will not hold sufficient ice for both manse and hospital throughout another summer. Hospital work began with our coming, Aug. 5th, and the stock of ice is ever now rapidly being exhausted. The water is not fit to drink, and even when filtered is poor. There appears to be an emergency, therefore, and in face of it I believe it best to put the men to work at once completing hospital ice-room, and if necessary I will buy from Brower sufficient material with which to complete same. If in this I misinterpret your wishes, then am I indeed sorry. However, I know not what else to do. Miss Dakin with me believes this the better plan to follow. //

v. Dr. Condit -- 5
J. A. Greist, M.D.,
Oct. 2, 1941.

It has stormed and snowed daily for a week. The trip to Fairport is indefinitely postponed. I am really glad account postponement as I fear I was making a mistake in proposing to accompany the party and my withdrawal is offer.

Ned has signed the contract with current satisfaction. I enclose original with which I hope you are satisfied. You will note that contract is "month by month and by the month," rather than by the year. I have done my best and hope for your unqualified approval.

I have discovered another irregularity on Hide's part. He either sold or loaned half-gallon white paint to one of the men now working for us which was not paid for. I have collected \$2.50 therefor on same account.

Hide was evidently greatly angered account your demand that he leave Victrola in case. He had dismounted same ready to slip it out. On your insistence that he let it alone, he hurriedly replaced the parts within the case and left them thus. But on putting the instrument together I discover the essential "sound box", or that part carrying diaphragm and handle, is missing. That is the heart of the thing, the most important part of all, without which the instrument becomes a useless bit of incumbrance. Mrs. Hide insists that under no circumstances would her husband confiscate a part thus, but gives no satisfactory explanation of its disappearance. I really believe she knows that he took it. If he be so disposed he can probably advise you as to location of the music dealer or the pawn shop at which he disposed of same on arrival in Seattle. New part will probably cost me \$5 to \$10, but it would require a year to secure same and in mean time Hide is smiling in his sleeve at "pulling even" with us in some small measure. Mrs. Hide is undoubtedly sympathetic with him, being far from believing him to be the scoundrel others recognize in him.

Many essentials in way of house-keeping supplies were either carried off or worn out in haste. Mrs. Hide explains that Mrs. Sprance gave away some things on leaving. However, I wrote Miss Martin a formal letter, giving her list of what Mrs. Greist greatly needs, and asking if Miss Martin can supply the needs from that point for hospital use pending such time as other supplies can be had through requisition or until authority can be had for transferring these small articles from hospital to home. Miss Martin has complied as to some things. Strict account is being had and report will follow.

I paid \$15 the case for "insurance" with an F&M, securing two cases as against the possibility of not being able to buy from other sources. Now comes Mr. Brown and calls on the same milk for \$9 the case. I bought 25 lbs dried apples from him and 50 lbs dried peaches, hermetically sealed in tins, supposedly, but the tins prove to be rusted through and contents water soaked and soured and rotten. The purchase is a total loss. There is no recourse and I merely mention the transaction in passing. Mr. Nichols bought on Oct. 14 north of a bay, but on reaching shore and after 12 hrs had sailed, he discovered his cargo was not delivered. He also considers his recourse as nil.

Rev. Dr. Condit,
H. W. Greist,
Sep. 9, 1921.

The Herman is perhaps coming this afternoon as we seem to see her in the distance.

I have discovered that the missing pump referred to personally by Mr. Brown to you and me ere you left, is in hands of one Burt, a native who did much work about Hospital, and it is claimed by him that Arthur Eide gave it to him. Burt is out of village now, but so soon as he returns I will learn particulars, and will secure the needed pump. If he has paid for it I will refund his money or its equivalent as we need and must have that pump to remove water from big tanks. This is one more "chicken found on Eide," and how many more he has sequestered which are missing from some "roost" is to be discovered day by day as we get more and more in touch with matters and the people. One native said to me: "Eide, he give away much Mission property." What Eide hoped to gain by this wholesale thievery is more than I can comprehend.

I purchased lumber from Mr. Brower and Ice House is being completed. I hope this meets with your approval. What else to do in premises was to me incomprehensible other than do nothing until such time as more lumber might be sent -- When? We need the ice house and I considered it an emergency such as

I will write you again on December mail.

Yours etc.,

H. W. Greist, M.D.,
IN Charge.



GOLDEN GATE HOTEL

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN NOME
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT
BATHS IN CONNECTION.

LIVERY, EXPRESS, ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

August 31, 1921

NOME, ALASKA, 192

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I enclose a letter from the Rev. J. Perry Hadley, in charge of the Friends' Mission of Kotzebue, Alaska, for your consideration and for reply after such consideration and reference as you may think advisable.

The facts which Mr. Hadley sets forth are borne out to this extent, in relation to our work, that both Mr. Hoare and Mr. Thomas have regularly visited Icy Cape and Wainwright, Mr. Thomas being there this last winter. In my recent visit at Pt. Hope Mr. Thomas spoke of going over the "parish roll" with Mr. Gregg, recently of Wainwright in the capacity of Bureau of Education Teacher. This would seem to indicate that the Episcopal people look upon Icy Cape and Wainwright as out stations of their Pt Hope work although the majority of the people at each of these places are on the roll of our Barrow church and consider that point their home place even though for the present removed from it.

If I may make suggestions they would be as follows:

First, Icy Cape and Wainwright naturally belong to the Barrow field and can be most economically administered from that centre. They come within the territory assigned to the Presbyterian Church and we ought to provide for them. The argument for the Episcopal visitation is that our Presbyterian missionary does not visit these points. This has been true for a number of years. It would seem advisable that the minds of these simple people be not confused in matters of worship and that they be not disturbed in their Presbyterian affiliations. The fields are not large enough to warrant two denominational works and such is not necessary.

Second, The Presbyterian Board ought, if possible, to make arrangements by which the Wainwright and Icy Cape fields may be served. Of this I expect to write more fully in my report as to this summer's visit to Barrow.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

Copy to Mr. Hadley.



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JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

NOME, ALASKA, ... August 31, 1921 192

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

You will be pleased to learn that Mr. Thomas E Reed of this place (Nome) has been appointed federal judge for the first district of Alaska (Juneau).

You will remember that Judge Reed travelled north with you two years ago on the Victoria and that you afterwards met him frequently during your stay in Nome.

He is an upright, honest man and I am very glad indeed that he is to preside over our Juneau court for we need badly such men as he is to administer affairs there. He is a christian man and will have to face many unrighteous influences. I know that you and the Board will stand by him in his efforts to "clean things up" as he puts it (this is confidential) and I have already so assured him.

Also, I am sure that a word of congratulation from you would be very pleasant to him. His address will be Juneau, Alaska, from the time you receive this letter as he goes down with me on the same Victoria.

Cordially,

James H. Condit

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S. A.HEADQUARTERS
NO. 156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORKTERRITORY OF ALASKA
JAMES H. CONDIT, D.D., GENERAL MISSIONARY
JUNEAU, ALASKASeptember 1st, 1921¹Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I am trying to get Wales matters squared up in letters of today and am writing to Mr. Banks regarding the financial part. The argument of cost must surely enter into consideration of the future of the Wales Mission. I will have more to say in connection with my general report as to obligations which we have assumed and ought to assume north of Wales. If we keep up Barrow and enter Wainwright and St. Lawrence, as we ought to do, and also if we open up Nunivak as much hope we may, the treasury of the Board will be taxed very heavily, I believe too heavily, in support of this exceedingly costly Arctic mission work. This must be considered in connection with the proposition to turn this work over to the Methodists to be administered in connection with their Nome work.

Mr. Cram is not going to Wales and unless you have a man on the way, which I consider unlikely, that mission will be without a missionary. Our coal is safely stored in the mission buildings and all is in charge of the interpreter, Arthur Nagozruk. He has received \$10 per month this last year for his services and if he continues alone in the work this winter should have compensation. Will you authorize me to notify him that he will be paid in the absence of a missionary as usual. His services are very valuable to us now in caring for the Board's property, including some \$1200 or more of coal. He is reliable and would appreciate such recognition. Besides, he needs the money.

Dr. Greist had a plan for taking him to Barrow as his assistant which I could not approve, because, first, his field is Wales, and second, because Barrow can and should furnish its own native help. Otherwise there would be jealousy. He also wanted to take a patient north to our Barrow hospital on the Bear, a chronic case, and this I also could not approve for the reason that such a case should properly come to Nome to the Methodist Hospital. In addition there would have been great difficulty in getting passage for such on the Bear. Barrow will furnish plenty of patients from its own proper territory.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

GOLDEN GATE HOTEL

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN NOME
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT
BATHS IN CONNECTION.

LIVERY. EXPRESS. ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

September 2, 1921

NOME, ALASKA, 192

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

This has to do with Arthur Eide's financial affairs
as relating to Barrow.

Eide did not receive Mr. Gould's telegram of dismissal until July 30th, upon arrival of the Herman. He claims that his salary year began with April 1st, 1920. He probably will claim salary from April 1st, 1920 to August 1, 1921, at which time he received word of his dismissal through Mr. Gould's telegram. I confirmed this upon my arrival. On July 13th Eide had words with Mr. Brown and quit work on the building and did no more carpenter work after that date. After October 1st of last year he did no work on Saturdays on the building on the ground that he needed the time to prepare his sermons. Mr. Brown, fearing more rupture, left him in charge of the religious work after the assault on Cram. This arrangement was not interfered with until Mr. Gould's telegram arrived.

The significant feature in Eide's relations to the Board for the second year, and until he received the telegram of Mr. Gould on July 31st, is, that Dr. Spence, when he left Barrow, put the mission in Eide's charge in a written communication, copy of which I have. I am not a lawyer but am of the opinion that the Board is bound by Dr. Spence's action inasmuch as he was the agent of the Board on the field. This argument, presented to me by those who have bills against the mission for obligations assumed in the name of the Board by Eide, has influenced me in my adjustments. With this explanation I am enclosing the following

(1) Bill of Cape Smythe Trading Co.

Attention is called to the part of this bill which is in brackets and totalling \$39 and with Eide's notation. Is this a legitimate mission charge? I think not and if you sustain this judgement it should be deducted from any salary payment to Eide.

(2) Bill of U.S. Bureau of Education of June 30, 1921, in the sum of \$9.50. Note that Eide's instructions are that this be deducted from his salary, if any be due.

(3) Bill of Lomen Bros., of Nome, Alaska, showing a balance due of \$23. The total bill included a typewriter which Eide bought on his way to Barrow. This machine he has just returned and received credit for the total purchase price, \$25. The balance should be sent

Sept 2nd, 1921

directly to Lomen Bros. and deducted from any salary payment to Eide.

(4) I have a bill from Fraser-Patterson Co., Seattle, for articles which are clearly for the Eide family but which is assumed in the name of, and charged to, the "Presbyterian Board of Home Missions". Eide has paid \$40.10 on the total bill of \$100.03. On arrival in Seattle I will investigate this matter and refuse all responsibility of the Board in the purchase. But I would recommend that a sufficient amount be retained from any salary due Eide to cover this balance until such time as I may be able to report on the same. I may add that Eide claims that the shipment was not received at Barrow.

(5) I have been approached by the poll tax collector here at Nome regarding Eide's tax and he told me that Eide said that I was looking after his financial matters. I refused to consider payment. The amount is \$5 and I would recommend that the same be sent to the "Poll tax Collector, Nome, Alaska, and charged against Eide.

(6) In accordance with instructions I have paid Eide's way out with first class passage and inclusion of 150 lbs of baggage. In addition he has a freight shipment which contains to my knowledge some, *perhaps more* curios. This freight charge was presented to me for payment and I refused the same on the ground that the Board had only assumed his passage out and could hardly be held to pay in addition charges on curios collected and held for his own personal profit.

In the adjustment of the whole matter I may add that Eide took an Easter Offering at Pt. Barrow of \$17.60 and in addition at least one seal skin. The elders told me of this offering which was turned over to Eide. When Dr. Greist asked him about this offering he became indignant and told him that his family was starving and that he took the money to buy food. Mr. Brown assures me that the Eides not only had their own apportionment of the supplies sent last year to Barrow but also used all of Miss Jordan's supplies (with a few minor exceptions) and in addition made purchases from the store as will appear in bills sent in to you for payment by the Cape Smythe Trading Co. It is difficult to explain the large consumption of food supplies, furnished the Eides, on any other assumption than that they were used for other purposes than their own support. This explanation is not valid and I would recommend that the amount, \$17.60 be retained from Eide's salary and turned in to the Board's treasury as an offering from the Ootkeavik church of Barrow to Home Missions.

Farther report relative to Eide's activities will be made in other connections. I hasten to get this financial report in at earliest date to inform the office prior to any claims or representations which may come from Eide or his representative.

I have sent from here a bill of goods for the hospital at Barrow, a small amount, which I will report later. Aside from this there are no other financial matters involved there excepting such as will appear in my final report of disposition of funds placed in my hands for expenses of this trip. Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

GOLDEN GATE HOTEL

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN NOME
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT
BATHS IN CONNECTION.

LIVERY, EXPRESS, ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.



September 2, 1921
NOME, ALASKA, 192

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

The accompanying contract will indicate that I have continued Mrs. Arthur Eide in our employ at Barrow. For so doing, in the face of your instructions to discharge Eide and his wife from our work I have the following to offer:

Upon arrival in Barrow I met Eide and wife and told them of the action of the Board and farther told them that I was authorized to pay their expenses out to Seattle if they elected to return. Eide indicated that he would like to go. Mrs. Eide flatly refused to do so. She stated that there was no place for her outside as people would not recognize her because she was an Eskimo. Also, that she had been educated by the Presbyterian Church so that she might help her people and that she still desired to do that and no other work. That she had decided to remain no matter if Eide did go out and that if the Board "turned her out" she would go to the igloos of her friends and that they would not turn her out and that she would trap and earn money to support herself and children. Also, that her baby was buried at Barrow and she did not want to leave her there in the ground alone, etc., etc.

Her statement regarding her bringing out by Dr. Jackson for the purpose of preparation for work among her people is correct. Also, that she has no place among the whites in the state. Also, I agreed with her statement that it was better for her to suffer in Barrow than to go out to suffer in Seattle. In addition the hospital had to have a Housekeeper and she had better training for this position than any other available Eskimo.

In addition I feared the criticism of her friends outside, of whom she has a number, that the Board of Home Missions had turned her and her children adrift to live in the igloos of Barrow without any provision for her support. And, finally, she was not criticised in Barrow by any one excepting Mr. Brown who thought she was like her husband. I did not agree to this and feel that Mr. Brown, while intending to be fair, was unduly influenced by his associations with Mr. Cram.

I therefore employed her for one year under terms indicated in the enclosed "agreement" and I hope that under the Conditions you will sanction this action. Sincerely,

James H. Condit



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JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

NOME, ALASKA, September 2, 1921 192

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I enclose two communications indicating the moral derelictions of Arthur Eide. I am hastening to get this into form and with copies for my files so that I may mail these communications promptly upon arrival in Seattle. I am anxious that they should reach you before any communications either from Eide or any of his Seattle friends comes to you. I do not see how his Seattle friends can possibly be his friends hereafter, unless he repents. But I am positive, that with his unprecedented nerve the like of which I have never before witnessed, he will make a fight and as prominent a one as possible.

All these matters I will of course refer to Mr. Gould when I reach Seattle and will also do what I can to put this bad man where he belongs. He is guilty of the charges brought by the girl if I am able to judge testimony. She detailed the circumstances too carefully and repeated them too accurately to have fabricated her long story.

It should be the business of all concerned to do all in their power to prevent Eide from returning to Barrow and also to expose him to the church world so that he may never again repeat the injury which he has inflicted upon our cause in any other church connection.

I may say again that it will ever continue a mystery to me how he ever imposed himself upon our Board. In Seattle he had very large latitude in the purchase of materials for the hospital and did purchase extravagantly and unadvisedly. As an instance I may refer to the water circulating system shipped there which is unpracticable according to Mr. Brown; also an engine for repair work which has not even been unpacked and which cost several hundred dollars. Also, ammunition and other materials for personal use which were bought and paid for by the Board. Such of these as I could find I required him to return to the hospital building. Many of the purchases were made by "Arthur Eide, for the Board of Home Missions". By what means he arrived at his conclusions I do not know but he certainly represented that he was planning and would be in charge of the Barrow hospital. For ignorance, untruthfulness, instability of character, he is in a class by himself.

Sincerely, *James H. Condit*



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LIVERY, EXPRESS, ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

September 2, 1921

NOME, ALASKA, 1921

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue, New York City.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I enclose a number of "memorandums" of contracts and agreements made at Barrow.

There was considerable discussion as to relation of Doctor and Nurse, also a considerable amount of disagreement as to the apportionment of supplies. I tried to adjust these matters as best I could.

In regard to the contract with Ned, the Janitor. I found that it was very necessary that a man be found for this work inasmuch as Dr. Greist lives in the manse and in addition could not do the work of a man of all work in addition to his many duties. Ned is the best available man--has been the mail carrier, is reliable and understands English and so can act as interpreter. I find the conditions at Barrow very difficult for the natives in that while the wages, when work can be had, is but \$3 per day, the cost of all supplies is very high. Condensed milk is 30 cents a can, flour \$6 per sack, ham \$1 per lb., sugar 25 cents per lb. coffee \$1 per lb., etc. At this rate we cannot ask a native man to give up his hunting and fishing and be faithfully at his post at the hospital without giving him an adequate support in lieu of the proceeds of the hunt. Also, ice and water have to be hauled to the hospital a distance of half a mile and this is the only available water supply. Dog feed in Barrow is costly and a team must be available for hospital use including the travel to Point Barrow, during the winter, by our missionary.

For these reasons I made the best arrangement possible. Another year it is my hope that we may be able to get enough supplies to be able to pay for hospital help in this manner.

The terms of this agreement will be modified somewhat by Dr. Greist because it was found necessary to haul the coal at once because of the danger of leaving it on the beach until the first snow. This will undoubtedly be reported by Dr. Greist.

I will have to delay my narrative report regarding my visit to Barrow until I reach Seattle as I do not have time here.

Cordially,

James H. Condit

W. Marguss

Memorandum

In re respective duties and obligations of
Superintendent and Head Nurse.

Superintendent:

Dr. Greist is Superintendent in charge of the Hospital and Missionary in charge of the religious work. He shall have the general supervision of the work. It will be his duty to make and terminate contracts for local services subject to the approval of the Board. In case of necessity for action without reference to the Board he shall act as he deems advisable for the best interests of all concerned, with such reference, but all matters in connection with the conduct of Hospital and Mission are subject to review by the Board and final approval or otherwise when the same may be held.

It will be his duty to make full and accurate reports to the Board of the activities of the hospital and to keep such records as shall furnish a basis of report and records. This should include patients treated, diseases, operations, etc., etc., insert such record as is usually kept by hospitals of public character.

His duties in connection with the mission are such as usually pertain to such work.

Mrs. Dakin is entrusted with the duties usually pertaining to the head nurse in public institutions.

She shall have the general oversight and care of the hospital and its patients. This includes the charge of the supplies, furniture, medicines and instruments, etc., etc., and care of the same in accordance with the usual requirements in such cases. She shall be responsible for the supervision of the hospital help in so far as it pertains to the hospital work with entire oversight of the housekeeper.

It will be her duty to report to the Board, at stated intervals, the activities of the work from her standpoint as head nurse. It is desirable that this shall include such incidents as shall exist in the presentation of the work of the hospital in our periodicals and that the same shall apply to the reports of Dr. Greist.

.....*Henry W. Greist*.....
Supt. in charge

.....*Florence C. Dakin*.....
Head Nurse

.....*James H. Condit*.....
General Missionary

Memorandum

In re contract with Ned Nusunginya and the Barrow Mission

Ned is to be Janitor and man of all work, caring for furnace, toilets, etc., etc., in a word to do any and all things necessary in the general care taking of the hospital aside from the house work. He is also to assist in any work necessary outside of the hospital, of a general character as directed by Dr. Geist, excepting that he is not required to haul the water or ice excepting as he is paid an extra compensation for the same.

Unless otherwise arranged he will be expected to have the furnace fire going by seven o'clock in the morning. In the colder weather of winter, if necessary, he is to sleep in the building--a bed to be furnished by the hospital--so as to keep the fire going at nights as needed for the comfort of patients. Other arrangements can be made, as necessary, between Ned and Miss Dakin, so as to adjust his services to the best advantage for the hospital needs.

In compensation the Board will give Ned one meal each day, 100 sacks of coal a year, 12 cans (six cases) of kerosene a year and in addition \$60 per month, or \$720 per year, in wages, the same, for the coming year, to be paid in orders on Brower's store.

Ned also agrees to haul the kerosene from the beach to the Store room at the rate of 10¢ per case the same to be moved at once. Also, to haul the coal from the beach to the coal houses, when the first snow comes, at the rate of 10¢ per sack, the coal to be stored in the basement of the hospital and in the coal houses.

Ned is to be allowed the privilege, also, of the labor of bringing the water and ice at such contract price as may be agreed upon, he to have such time from his other duties as will not interfere with the same.

This agreement is for one year from ~~date~~ August 3, 1921, if services are satisfactory to the Superintendent and Miss Dakin.

Signed,

Henry W. Geist
Supt. in charge of Hospital

Ned Nusunginya
Caretaker

Barrow, Alaska,
August 10, 1921.

Memorandum

To Maquis

In re apportionment of food supplies:

The supplies ordered for the mission were estimated on the basis of five adults and two children. As at present there are Miss Dakin, Dr. Greist, Mrs. Greist and child, Mrs Eide and two children to care for with one meal a day ~~for~~ Ned. This makes five and one-half persons to provide for counting two children as one person.

The apportionment should therefore be on this basis account being taken of the supplies already obtained through Fischer Brothers by Dr. Greist and the possibility of obtaining farther supplies from the Herman.

....*James H. Condit*.....
General Missionary

September 6, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

At the suggestion of Dr. Marquis, I am sending you a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Bruce. Dr. Marquis says that in view of our financial condition the suggestion of Mr. Bruce about your taking up the work at Bayview rather commends itself to us, but we would like to know how you feel about it.

Further, if Mr. Bromley is not equal to meeting the situation at Bayview would it not be well to say so to him frankly before he starts out on his vacation, and say to him that it would be well if he could secure employment somewhere on the Coast and not return to Alaska?

Concerning Mr. Haldane, it has been decided that he is to be paid for two-thirds of the month of July, being for a week or so after Mr. Story reached the field.

Cordially yours,

JD/I.

Enclosure-



GOLDEN GATE HOTEL

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN NOME
STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT
BATHS IN CONNECTION.

LIVERY, EXPRESS, ICE AND FEED

JAS. A. SWARTZELL, Proprietor.

S. S. Victoria,

NOME, ALASKA, Sept 7, 1921

Res. Jno. A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Mr Browne, who built our hospital at Barrow, has shown me a letter from Mr Waid in which the question is raised as to the modification of the roof from flat to pitch.

This change was made, after much study on the part of Mr Browne, because he was convinced that the flat roof of the plans would not turn water and as there is considerable rain at Barrow this seemed a fatal objection. A second objection was the appearance of the building. It is much more sightly with the pitch roof. The roof, as at present, provides an attic 16'x70', seven feet high in the clear, and thus abundant space is provided for additional wards, and rooms as needed. In my judgement this is all the additional space that will ever be needed. The modification of the roof thus does away with the addition of another story and in my judgement provides all that will be needed in the way of a hospital at Barrow.

I believe the change made by Mr Browne to be in the interest of economy and efficiency -

Sincerely Yours,

James N. Condit

J.S. & Evelyn saw prints of the building which was illustrated this letter. I will send other prints for use in articles, when I hear them made in Seattle.

SEP 21 1921, 12/21

FIRE PROOF

CABLE ADDRESS: TELFRYE

EUROPEAN



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND R. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

September 16, 1921

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Will you be able to furnish the address of
Dr. Spence to the Stated Clerk, as by the enclosed
request. I would also like to have his present
post office if you will kindly notify me.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

Rev. F. H. Spence, D.D.

To Rev. & Dr. L. R. Hassin

28-1 Glenmont Road

St. Louis, Mo.

X

SEP 21 1921

FIRE PROOF

CABLE ADDRESS TELFRYE

EUROPEAN



HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

September 16, 1921

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

If the right doctor can be found for Barrow I would recommend that Dr. Greist be not retained there after this year. It is probable that this will not be possible but I write now so that you may have it in mind.

My reasons, in brief, are:-

First: The deafness of both himself and wife.

Mrs. G. hears nothing without her audiphone. The doctor does not get half of ordinary conversation. I do not see how he can render the service he ought to as physician in charge of the medical work.

Second: Mrs. Greist is in Alaska and the far north under protest, is unhappy, and adjusts herself to pioneer conditions with great difficulty. She is not the right type for Barrow.

Third: I was not pleased with the attitude of the doctor toward the equipment, supplies, etc., which was critical. This also was his expressed position as to the building.

Neither was I pleased with his conception of his work. He is impressed with the importance of being an ordained minister and talks much of "evangelistic work". I told him that his chief business in Barrow was to minister to physical, sanitary and medical needs. I fear that he will not emphasize this feature. He evidently thought that I was spiritually astray when I insisted that he was not sent to Barrow so much to preach as he was to do what he was specially fitted for.

Nor did I like his apparent attitude toward the natives, who annoyed him by appearing for medical help before he was settled. I may be mistaken but I could not help but feel that there was lack of sympathy and a feeling of irritation toward them. Unless he changes they will be afraid of him.



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND R. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

Dr. Marquis

#2-

September 16, 1921

Fourth: I could describe his mental characteristics in no better way than to say that he is petty minded. He has little sense of proportion, frets about trifles, and is not happy in his relation to his wife and child. It is difficult for Miss Dakin to maintain pleasant relations with him because of this lack of balance.

I am sorry to have to write this and am very anxious to do them no injustice. The confusion and rush of getting settled accounts no doubt for much of the above. On the other hand such tests as the division of the food supplies indicated to me that both Dr. and Mrs. Treist are selfish and think much more of themselves than they do of sacrificial service. They have been accustomed to good living and easy circumstances and find it exceedingly difficult to adjust themselves to different conditions.

You have discovered that the doctor is a voluminous correspondent. I have given up in despair the attempt to read all of all his reports. The written report is plausible but my two weeks with the doctor in Barrow have impressed me unfavorably and I am bound to so report to you.

I may say in closing that he seems to be a competent physician, so far as I can judge. Also, I believe him to be sincere in his wish to help the people. But whether his conception of the best method of helping them is the right one I very much doubt.

In my judgement the only reason for retaining him in our Alaska work would be the impossibility of finding a suitable man to take his place.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

September 17, 1921

Rev. J.A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I am mailing herewith prints of pictures taken on my recent trip north. I am afraid that they will not reach you in time for the Lake Mohonk lecture of the 24th but this is the very best I could do.

The Barrow pictures are not what I had hoped they would be because of the deceptive light there. I underexposed in spite of what I thought was abundant allowance for the peculiar light conditions.

As soon as I can complete it I am expecting to send an article for the Continent, or other publication, describing the hospital and its mission. Will you use such of the prints, in illustration of this article, as commend themselves to you for the purpose.

I am also very much in hope that I may have twenty-five slides made from my selection of these prints which I may use in lecture opportunities. Will funds permit this?

With kindest regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit.



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND R. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

September 17, 1921

Dr. John A. Marquis,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

I am herewith enclosing an article on the Barrow Hospital which I thought might be available for the Alaska, October, issues of the Continent. If you approve of this use kindly forward--or if you prefer to make some other use feel free to do so.

As suggested in my letter of today, accompanying the prints which I mailed this morning, such of the Barrow pictures as you may select should accompany the article for illustration.

I am also enclosing copies of various letters of appreciation of the hospital, handed to me at Barrow. Also, a letter to Mr. Waid, which may have already been sent to him.

Mrs. Condit and I plan to leave Seattle for Juneau the 24th inst and to reach home about the 28th.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

SEP 24 1921

FIRE PROOF

CABLE ADDRESS TELFRYE

EUROPEAN



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

September 19, 1921

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,

156 5th Avenue, New York.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Your letter of September 6th with enclosure of copy of Mr. Bruce's communication of August 25th, relative to condition at Bayview and with suggestion that I take charge of the work there during the vacation period of Mr. Bromley, is at hand, having been forwarded from Juneau.

It would not be possible for me to take charge of the Bayview church for the three months of vacation and at the same time keep up my duties as General Missionary. Much correspondence awaits me when I return this week to Juneau, my files and office equipment are essential to this and I cannot transfer them to Klawock. The latter is off the line of travel of regular steamers and out of touch with mails.

In addition there are many other matters for me to consider having to do with the work in general--the building enterprise at Metlakatla, completion of manse at Wrangell, the Sitka situation, vacant church at Klukwan and the visitation of Kake, Hoonah, etc., in the interest of the salary adjustments, etc., etc.

In other words I can not act as supply for vacant churches and at the same time attend to my duties as General Missionary.

Again, if the condition exists at Bayview which Mr. Bruce's letter indicates the remedy is not to be found in a temporary visit by any one but in placing a man on the field who by proper pastoral occupancy can meet the situation.

I would suggest that if the Home Mission Committee considers it essential that some one of experience be asked to take charge in the absence of Mr. Bromley, Mr. Waggoner be requested to so do and be allowed travel expense and other necessary expenditures for same. I could supply for him at Juneau, in part, and at the same time carry on my own work.



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND R. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

Dr. Dison

-2-

September 18, 1921

Mr. Waggoner was for many years located at Klawock and knows the field thoroughly.

With regard to suggesting that Mr. Bromley look for work outside, while on his vacation, I feel that no step should be taken along this line until consultation has been had with the Presbyterial Committee and I will take the matter up with them at once upon my return to Juneau the latter part of this week.

In the mean time I will, of course, give such time as is possible to Bayview, visiting the field at the first opportunity and remaining for a short time, but to assume the supply work for the three months of Mr. Bromley's vacation is not advisable in justice to my duties as superintendent.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James N. Condit". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name. There is a faint red horizontal line or stamp visible beneath the signature.

Sept. 27, 1901.

James H. Condit, D.D.,
Genl. Missionary for Territory of Alaska.
Hotel Frye, Seattle, Wn.

My dear Mr. Condit:

I have before me your letters received from Dr. H. W. Creist of Barrow, Alaska, relative to the purchase of a certain phonograph at or about the time your Mr. Arthur Elde was selecting the goods on your shipment to Point Barrow, in the summer of 1900.

We have purchased phonographs for years in this market and this is the first time we know about Mr. Elde or the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions having anything to do with this matter.

We were required, however, to ship these goods outside of Seattle and our only purpose in asking Mr. Elde to sign an order, was to show our good faith with the Sherman Clay Company in this matter.

So far as the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is concerned, they had no part in the purchase of the phonograph in question. In fact our records show that we had already purchased the phonograph before this order was issued and it was only issued for the purpose stated. Therefore, the premises of Dr. Creist's argument are in error, and therefore, his whole argument is in error.

Now regarding the #9 Phonograph which we furnished for you. It was a present to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and was for their use and pleasure at Point Barrow. The request to make this donation did not come from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions nor from Mr. Elde. Mr. Fred Fisher, of Fisher Brothers, wholesale grocers, suggested that we make such a donation, and we were authorized to

September 20, 1921.

James H. Condit, D.D.

purchase the phonograph jointly with Fisher Brothers and present it to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. We hope our efforts in this matter were appreciated, and we had no thought of giving it to Mr. Elde or any other single individual.

Regarding our business relations with the Presbyterian Board, they have always been of the most pleasant nature, and we hope they will continue so.

To us, Mr. Elde was their representative, so far as he was selecting goods from our stock. This was the first time we had known him and as the selection was made, the whole list was submitted to Mr. J. A. Gould, the representative of the Presbyterian Board, for his O.K. before any shipment was made. Part of the goods were ordered by your Mr. Brown, and I believe a few were selected by Dr. Greist himself, but in all cases, these lists were submitted to Mr. Gould for his approval, or else they purchases were authorized by Mr. Gould.

We regret very much if there are any unpleasant relations between yourselves and any of your employees, but we know that all facts justify our statement as we have given it to you in this letter, and we can only say that Dr. Greist is mistaken in his statement of this case, and we are glad to lay before you the whole matter as we have.

Very sincerely yours,

SEATTLE HARDWARE COMPANY

E. B. Burwell

Dictated by
E. B. Burwell
EBM

September 21, 1921.

Rev. James H. Condit, D.D.,
Hotel Frye,
Seattle, Wash.

My dear Dr. Condit:-

In response to your note of September sixteenth, I would say that Dr. Spence can be reached by addressing him in care of Rev. W. R. Marshaw, F.D., 838 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn. This information has been sent to the office of the Stated Clerk as requested on the postal card you enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

For Dr. Dixon.

I.

State of Washington }
County of King } D.D.

Seattle, Washington
September 22, 1921

This is to certify that on January 4, 1921 in the afternoon of said day about 3 o'clock, the following assault by Arthur Eide was made upon D. W. Cram, an employee of the Bureau of Education of the United States Government and U.S. Commissioner of U. S. Government, also an ordained Presbyterian minister, a member of Seattle Presbytery, in good and regular standing. That said assault did occur in the basement of the Presbyterian hospital situate at Barrow, Alaska, about the time of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of January 4th.

The first I knew of this assault was when I heard loud voices in the basement, I, myself being on the first floor. I heard loud words and recognized the voice of said Arthur Eide and said D. W. Cram. I then heard said D. W. Cram crying for help. I ran down stairs immediately and called to a native who was at work with me to come along, and he followed me down. I discovered said D. W. Cram leaning against the wall of the basement and bleeding from the face. I said to said Arthur Eide, "What do you mean." Said D. W. Cram said to said Arthur Eide, "You assaulted me, didn't you Eide?" Said Arthur Eide replied to said D. W. Cram, "you say so." I said to said D.W.Cram, "Come with me." I took said D.W.Cram up stairs the best I could and wiped the blood from his face and told him to sit down. After wiping the blood off the face of said D.W.Cram, I lighted a lantern and told him I would take him to his home.

We had just reached the door up stairs leading out from the building, when in rushed said Arthur Eide, his wife following him. I turned around to turn on the electric lights, as I had turned them off, ready to go home. After which, I heard said D. W. Cram, say "Don't worry, Annie." Upon which said Arthur Eide immediately struck Mr.Cram in the nose. Mr.Cram cried, "He'll kill me, Mr.Brown." I took a hold of said D. W.Cram and seated him on the trestle again, and took my handkerchief and tried to stop the flow of blood.

After working with said D. W. Cram for several minutes, I helped him to his home. Said D.W.Cram was incapacitated by the above named assault for nearly two weeks and in bed most of that time. (The said D.W.Cram and Mr.Cram referred to in this affidavit are one and the same persons.)

The above facts are stated to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I hereby make sworn affidavit to the above facts as being true.

M. A. Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of
September 1921.

W. J. Beale
Notary Public in and for the State
of Washington residing in Seattle.

Copy L. M. M. M.

Sept. 23, 1921.

Mr. E. B. Burwell,
Seattle Hardware Co.,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Burwell:--

Your letter of September 20th is at hand. I look upon the phonograph incident as closed, and regret that any disturbance has occurred in connection with it.

In considering the matter brought to my attention by Dr. Greist it was not my purpose to reflect in any way upon the Seattle Hardware Co., whose many courtesies in connection with our Mission work are much appreciated. We trust that the pleasant relations so long existing may long continue.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit.



SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND R. H. WATT
MANAGERS

SEATTLE

September 23, 1921.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor Marquis:-

In the attempt to clear up the Eide matter the following has transpired since my previous letters:

In a former letter I referred to an alleged irregularity in the purchase of a phonograph by Eide, called to my attention by Dr. Greist. After going into the matter with the Seattle Hardware Co. I find that Eide was not responsible as intimated by Dr. Greist. I enclose a copy of Mr. Burwell's letter on the subject and of my reply.

Early this week by request of Eide a meeting was held in Mr. Gould's office, at which were present Mr. Gene Gould, Rev. A. B. Keeler, Mr. S. D. Wingate as Eide's representative, Arthur Eddy and Mr. M. A. Browne. At this meeting the discussion centered around financial matters. I read the items which appear in my letter to you of September 2nd, and Eide accepted the same as just charges against his salary credit, excepting No. 4, Frazier Paterson bill, which has been adjusted, and the \$17.60 Easter collection which he claimed he used in the purchase of necessary food for himself and family. Eide claims that the fox skin which was given as an additional part of the offering, had been turned over to Dr. Greist. I knew of no such transaction, and called his attention to the fact that Dr. Greist had discussed the matter with me shortly before I left, and made no reference to receiving this skin. Eide then said that it must be in his wife's hands still, and that she would turn it over to Dr. Greist. I shall write the Doctor to look into this.

I refused to recognize Eide's claim that he had to use this Easter money for food, on the ground that he not only had the apportionment coming to him in the regular allotment, but also that he had received Miss Jordan's share, with the exception of a very few items which went to Mr. Brown. Eide admitted that he had received sixteen sacks of flour, 363 lbs. of sugar, 9 cases of milk, and more than enough butter to last him through, but contended that in order to do the work Mrs. Eide had to have help in the house thus adding an additional

Sept. 23, 1921

member to the family, and that the food supply was insufficient. Mr. Brown for the same period received for himself and Mrs. Brown eight sacks of flour, 166 lbs. of sugar and 4 cases of milk, which was more than enough for them. My judgment is that Eide had sufficient food if it had been properly used, and I still recommend that the Easter collection be deducted from any salary due.

I then called attention to the following items purchased by Eide here in Seattle in the name of the Board, and the same was paid for by the Board as part of the Barrow shipment of a year ago, viz:

10 Bis. DuPont Powder	\$10.50
2000 Cartridges	36.94
2 Pra. Skis	18.00
30 Yds. Brown webbing	5.50
1 No. 35 Polishing Head	13.00
1 Buffing wheel	2.75
1 Polishing wheel	.75
1 Finishing wheel	5.75
1 Lathe	36.00
1 Chuck	23.00
1 Slide rest	18.00
1 Countershaft	14.10
1 Set of Lathe Tools	8.00
1 Steel Tape	9.00
2 Doz. Padlocks	14.20
Master Keys for same	1.80
3 Shaving brushes	5.25
1/2 Doz. scissors, trimmers, etc.	6.87
1 gas engine	84.15
Total	\$313.56

The Skis were for Eide's personal use; before leaving Barrow he sold one pair for \$10.00 as he admits, and retained the money received for them; the other pair is at Barrow. Of the powder and cartridges, which were also used for himself personally, Mr. Brown and I recovered about half, and they are now in Dr. Greist's possession. What ought to be done in these premises I leave to you to determine. None of the articles above mentioned were ordered by Mr. Brown, and he insists that they were not needed in the construction of the hospital. Eide asserts that these items were included in the list which he received from New York.

After the discussion of the above I suggested that inasmuch as other matters should be considered affecting Mr. Eide's character and reputation, it might be advisable to continue the discussion in the presence of Dr. Mark A. Matthews, Mr. Eide's Pastor. By arrangement with Dr. Matthews this meeting was held yesterday, the same persons being present as before, with Dr. Matthews in addition. At that time I presented the assault charge and the matter affecting the Eskimo girl in the form of two written statements, copies of which are enclosed, which I read. At the suggestion of Mr. Gene Gould and Rev. A. B. Keeler an affidavit was made

before a Notary to each of these statements, so that copies might be left in their hands for future use if necessary. Mr. Wingate appeared as Mr. Eide's attorney at this meeting. He did not ask for a copy of the statements which I read and none were furnished. Also he had no knowledge that affidavit had been made to the same.

In this latter meeting I stated that I was there to answer any criticism of Mr. Eide with reference to his treatment by the Board and also to make the statements affecting his character, in the presence of his Pastor; but that I was not there to file formal charges against him for use in either a civil or religious court.

The conclusion of the matter was the statement of Dr. Matthews, first, that the Board was liable, in his opinion for Eide's salary up to August 1st, at which time he received notice of his dismissal, and in this I concurred, as I have previously written; also, that in the matter of the statements affecting Eide's character I ought to be ready to substantiate the same; and I replied that I was ready to make the same statements in the same form at any time to any proper persons. I emphasized the point that under no consideration would I recommend Eide for reappointment to Barrow or for any other work under our Board. Dr. Matthews conceded the right of the Board to discharge Eide under the conditions present, and there the matter rests. What will farther develop I do not know.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which Eide wrote to Dr. Matthews and which was furnished Mr. Gene Gould. I am handing copies of this letter to Mr. Gene Gould and to Mr. Keeler. They have also copies of Eide's letter to Dr. Matthews.

Mrs. Condit and I leave in the morning for Juneau.

Cordially yours,

James H. Condit

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N.L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram).

Form 19

SEP 29 1921

RT58CH DQ 340A 60 NL VIA SEATTLE

JUNEAU ALASKA SEP 29

REV JOHN A MARQUIS DD

156 FIFTH AVE NEW YORK

JOHN B MARSHALL A TRUSTEE OF CHURCH HERE ENDORSED BY

MESSRS BRUCE AND WAGGONER AND TERRITORIAL PROHIBITION FORCES FOR
APPOINTMENT AS TERRITORIAL PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

WOULD BE SATISFACTORY TO CHRISTIAN FORCES OF TERRITORY
WHILE CERTAIN OTHER APPLICANTS VERY UNDESIRABLE STOP

MANY REPRESENTATIONS YOU MAY MAKE TO COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVENUE

BLAIR AND WAYNE B WHEELER BLISS BLDG WASHINGTON WILL BE
HELPSUL

JAMES H CONDIT

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS
TIME SENT, Etc.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatable telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND NO PAY IS DUE FOR AS SUCH. In consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

9. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all foregoing terms.

10. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Vice-Prest. and General Manager.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS. A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard day telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS. In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

(a) Day Letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

(b) Day letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

(c) This Day Letter may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

(d) This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT TELEGRAMS. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. Accepted up to 2 A. M., for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates lower than standard night message rates. The charge is upon a basis of 50 words, or less, with an additional charge for each additional 10 words, or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Lettergram" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

(a) Night Lettergrams may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Lettergrams at destination, postage prepaid.

(b) Night Lettergrams shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

(c) The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

